The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2852. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

Interesting from Mr. Lincoln's Home---The Latest Cabinet.

THE QUESTION OF DISUNION.

A More Healthy Tone of Feeling in the South.

Doubts About the Secession of South Carolina.

DISCUSSION OF THE MATTER IN THE CABINET.

President Buchanan Thinks there will be No Secession During his Term.

TONE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Stampede of Southern Students in New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 9.

I find that Mr. LINCOLN is not insensible to any uneasiness in the minds of candid men, nor to any commercial or financial expression of disturbance in the country. If there be such still, he does, so far as at present advised, deem it unnecessary for him to make or authorize any public declaration. He thinks candid men need only examine his views already before the public.

Leading Republicans here are opposed to giving the secessionists any satisfaction as to what will be LINCOLN'S course. They say: "What is the use of letting your enemy know what you will do when he attacks you? Why tell him, if he strikes you, where you are going to hit him? Why should LINCOLN put his enemies on their guard? Is it not better that the Secessionists should be in the dark as to how they will be treated?"

Mr. LINCOLN is still receiving all who choose to call at the Executive Room. The Sucker State is well represented. Honest farmers, sturdy ploughboys, eminent lawyers, judges, drovers—all are received cordially, and authorized to keep calling him Uncle ABE.

Mr. LINCOLN laughs good-naturedly at the various Cabinets made up for him by the newspapers. His attention was directed to-day to Mr. CURTIS NOYES' Wall-street speech, suggesting RIVES, BOTTS, BELL and WINTER DAVIS for Cabinet positions. He laughed, and said he thought that was enough for the South. He said that some were not content with giving him one name, but mentioned two or three for each office. He continues to receive applications for office from Southern men.

The following Cabinet was made up for him to-day by the Democracy of this place:

Secretary of State.....WM. H. SEWARD.
Secretary of War.....F. P. BLAIR, Jr.
Secretary of the Navy.....H. W. DAVIS.
Secretary of the Treasury.....JOHN SHERMAN.
Postmaster-General.....H. ETHERIDGE.
Attorney-General.....S. T. LOGAN.
Secretary of the Interior.....JOHN HICKMAN.
O. J.

Feeling at Washington—Meeting of the Cabinet—The Question of Secession Discussed—The President thinks there will be nothing done before the 4th of March.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 9.

The Cabinet had a protracted session to-day, during which the present unfortunate State of affairs in the South was freely discussed. President BUCHANAN expressed himself as confident that South Carolina would leave the Confederacy, whether it be called nullification, secession or revolution. On this point all agreed, but the President did not believe that secession would actually occur during his term He anticipated that things will go on as they are until the fourth of March; but should the issue be precipitated before that time, he thinks it would be madness to attempt coercion, as the slightest collision would disrupt the whole country, and involve us in irretrievable ruin.

The hope was generally entertained by the Cabinet that the cool judgment of the best men of the South would prevent secession on the part of other States, unless some conflict should occur—Secretary COBB alone excusing the extreme position of South Carolina.

The message of Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, was severely criticised, that portion suggesting a repeal of the penal laws being pronounced the ravings of a lunatic. The commercial policy recommended by him was approved, and pronounced by several members of the Cabinet to be the proper remedy for the evils complained of; but should South Carolina hasten matters and annul the resolutions adopting the Federal Constitution, she will be let alone by the present Administration.

No effort will be made at present to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Federal Judges. If South Carolina does not desire the Federal Courts, the President thinks no one should complain; and as the Collector at Charleston has *not* resigned, as rumored, there is no embarrassment felt here.

The whole number of Federal troops, from Maryland to Florida, is less than 1,000, 500 of whom are in the Artillery School of Fort Monroe—the rest being a few scattered Companies, three of them at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor. Nearly the entire military force is employed at present West of the Mississippi River.

President BUCHANAN will act on the idea of the constitutional right of a State to secede, but at the same time will offer in his Annual Message an argument disapproving of it. On this point the Cabinet are divided.

Should peaceable secession not take place prior to the 4th of March, the opinion was expressed in the Cabinet to-day that a conflict would be certain, and a dissolution of the Union inevitable.

It is much regretted by all influential men here that Mr. LINCOLN did not come out with a conservative *pronunciamiento* when called on for a speech. His reference to previous speeches is regarded as unfavorable.

Gen. JOHNSON, having selected the Department of California in preference to that of Texas, has been assigned to that command, and Maj-Gen. TWIGGS to Texas. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 9.

No apprehension exists in official quarters that any efforts will be made to seize the forts or other public property in the South, as no such movement would be tolerated by the authorities of the States in which they are located. The questions which now distract the people of that section being of great delicacy, nothing will be done by executive authority which would tend to exasperate the public mind against the General Government at this juncture, while, however, the President will perform his duty of duly enforcing the laws.

The resignation of the Federal officers at Charleston being contingent on the acceptance by the President, time will be allowed them to reconsider their action.

An erroneous report has prevailed that the President intends issuing a proclamation, but it will be remembered, that Gen. JACKSON did not pursue such a course until South Carolina had passed the nullifying ordinance.

The Cabinet to-day held their first meeting since the Presidential election, but no question in connection with Southern events required formal action.

The Feeling in Virginia—Disunion Discountenanced—One County in the Old Dominion for Lincoln.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 9.

The Southern Press continues to discuss the question of secession, *pro* and *con*. It will in the end amount to nothing but talk, if no aggressions are made on the rights of the South.

The news from South Carolina is viewed with indifference. If she wants to go out of the Union she can go peaceably. Virginia will not go with her, that is certain. Before she is out one year she will find what a great mistake she has made, and undoubtedly will fall into the traces again.

The Goldsboro, (N. C.,) *Tribune* proves itself to be a false prophet when it says: "We do not believe that this Union will endure three months. The announcement of the Republican victory of the North sounded to our ears like a death-knell of this United Confederacy."

The Raleigh, (N. C.,) *Press* is also an evil conjecturer. Hear what it says: "We repeat what we said a short time ago—there is no more hope for the Union as it has existed than there is for the dead and the lost." Its neighbor, the *Register*, is of a different opinion altogether, and vehemently opposes disunion under any circumstances.

The Richmond *Examiner* still continues to agitate for disunion. Does the *Examiner* wish to precipitate the South into scenes of bloodshed, carnage and revolution?

The Richmond *Whig* opposes secession and disunion; and agrees with the New-Orleans *Picayune*, which ventures to affirm that Louisiana will neither lead nor follow in any secession movement. She acknowledges a fealty to the Constitution, and regards her own honor too highly to favor extreme measures before they become the last alternative. In the words of the illustrious JACKSON, whose memory she reveres, "compared to disunion, all other evils yet experienced are light; because that brings with it an accumulation of all."

The Petersburg *Express* opposes disunion in the following strong language. I indorse every word of it, as every good citizen will:

"As long as this Union can be preserved with honor—as long as there is the faintest hope or chance or prospect of the present unhappy and fearful dissensions being appeased or moderated—it is the sacred duty of every citizen to do all in his power to effect that end. We are for the South. Part and parcel of her, our interests are identified with her interests, and her fortunes are our fortunes. There breathes not within her beautiful sunny borders a soul more devoted to her rights and welfare than ours. Yet at the same time we have such a veneration for the Union which our fathers handed down to us,—such a deep solicitude for the cause of free institutions, which must perish if the fabric in which they are enshrined in our land is broken up—that we cannot contemplate without emotions of horror the approach or imminence of a calamity so appalling."

Returns from little Tennessee give BRECKINRIDGE a gain of 3,500.

A letter to the *Whig*, to-day, states that the scattering returns from Hancock County (Va.) show that the county has gone for LINCOLN.

DOUGLAS' vote in Virginia will not exceed 12,000.

It is rumored that JOHN BELL will have a Cabinet office, and that Mr. BOTTS will be Secretary of State. Should Mr. LINCOLN make these appointments, he will do a great deal to harmonize the Southern antipathy to his rule, and at the same time allay sectional feelings. S.

The Feeling in Maryland and Elsewhere in the South—No Probability of Disunion—Calmness Returning.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 9.

The feeling here to-day is feverish under the exciting advices from South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern States, but confidence in the ultimate result continues strengthening. Stocks of all kinds declined, but mainly owing to moneyed operators taking advantage of the crisis to demand call loans. The money market is feverish, banks acting cautiously, and refusing large offerings from merchants and others. There is no real scarcity of capital, but capitalists are indisposed to let it out until public sentiment assumes a more settled basis, which is confidently anticipated when the first flush of disappointment subsides.

You can safely say that Maryland is uncompromisingly opposed to disunion. The Union feeling strengthens hourly in all parts of the State.

A dispatch from Columbia this afternoon informs me that the Senate has just passed a bill, with only one dissenting vote, providing for the calling of a State Convention to consider the subject of secession, and fixing the 8th of January as the day of electing members thereto, and the 16th of January for the Convention to assemble. It is generally believed that the House will demand an election, and the meeting of the Convention at an earlier day.

Extreme politicians continue much excited, and disposed towards absolute secession, but others counsel moderation and cautious action. The feeling in Charleston and other Southern cities is less violent—the people finding two sides to the question with influential parties.

The sentiment in New-Orleans is decidedly adverse to secession or a disturbance of the Federal compact, without a better pretext than the constitutional election of a President. The *Picayune* has a decided conservative article; also the *Bulletin* and other papers.

Prominent journals South generally advise patience, calmness and reasonable submission, rather than dangerous, inconsiderate haste. This is especially so throughout Virginia and most of North Carolina.

It is believed that South Carolina's disposition to postpone the question until January, indicates a conviction against precipitate action. Gentlemen from Washington, to-night, say that matters there are less excited. W.

The Feeling in Georgia—Formation of Companies of Minute Men—A Highly-Colored and Somewhat Amusing Dispatch.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 8.

The telegraph lines are down south of Augusta, and we have nothing, in consequence, from Milledgville.

Meetings are being held all over Georgia for forming Minute Men corps. A meeting has been called for Augusta to-morrow night. It will be managed by the most talented and conservative citizens, and decided measures, loooking to the secession of Georgia, will be adopted.

A highly exciting scene occurred in this city this afternoon. A Northern man, named THAYER, a homœopathic doctor and former resident, recently returned, was charged with uttering Abolition sentients. Thursday night he was ordered to leave the city. Refusing, he was waited on by a crowd this afternoon. The crowd, which increased to several hundred, was addressed by several citizens, some urging summary treatment, and others a milder course. While the crowd was engaged listening, THAYER was conveyed off to the rear of the hotel and escaped. The citizens aided his safety in consequence of the entreaties of THAYER'S wife and children. It is presumed he is off safe.

The feeling is gradually widening and deepening into hostility to the Yankees among all parties.

A Military Convention of the State will be held next Tuesday at Milledgeville.

Gov. BROWN'S special message has been approved. During its reading in the Legislature there was warm applause.

Delegations of South Carolinians are visiting Georgia. Sedate and conservative Georgians have mounted cockades. The South is in earnest, depend on it.

We have not a line from Charleston.

N. H. T. WALKER, Brevet-Lieutenant in the Army, who is reported to have resigned his commission, will be a candidate for Colonel of the Augusta Volunteer Battalion. The election will be held on Saturday night.

It is reliably reported that several hundred thousand Minute men are already enrolled South, and the enrollment continues.

There is much excitement in Charleston consequent upon orders to remove the arms deposited in the Citadel to Fort Moultsie—said removal being unauthorized by the Secretary of War. The arms will probably remain at the Citadel.

Reports are circulating in the South about the burning of the Astor House, *Tribune* office, and battles in New-York with the Republicans and Democrats.

LINCOLN was burnt in effigy in Florida near the Navy-yard, yesterday. The wildest extravagances are reported and measurably accredited.

Palmetto flags are floating from many streets in Charleston.

The *Key Stone State* steamer had to haul down the United States flag and put up the Palmetto flag before arrival at the port of Charleston. It is so reported here by the passengers.

It is reported here that cotton in a Boston steamer was unloaded in consequence of a determination of the people of Charleston not to allow cotton to go to Boston. Other kinds of extravagances and reports are afloat.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

How the Election of Mr. Lincoln is Received at the South.

IN VIRGINIA.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* says:

"The great national or *sectional*, battle has been fought, and although the official report of it has not been completed, there can be no manner of doubt that victory has perched upon the Black Republican banner. The issue has been disastrous to the Union cause; for the triumph of sectionalism has laid the foundation for all the mischiefs and ills to the country which were predicted and deprecated by WASHINGTON in his Farewell Address. It is a gloomy exercise of the mind to contemplate the new aspect of things, but the people must look at it and ponder it. It is time now for the wisest hands and most patriotic hearts in the land to enlist in the great work of adjusting matters in such a way as to save the Republic, if possible, from the almost certain perdition which stares it in the face. * * *

To drop metaphor—the people must now consider what their interest and welfare require them to do in a crisis big with the fate of the Republic. Statesmen and patriots must now come forward and take counsel together upon public affairs. This is no time for heartless politicians, and crazy fanatics, and infuriated declaimers to be permitted to have their way. *They* have been the men to precipitate the country into the sectional strife which has just culminated in the issue of life or death to our institutions, which now stares us in the face. To their inflammatory and detestable appeals to the popular passions is alone attributable the calamitous condition of the country.

Let the people then summon up their energies and grapple at once with the danger that is upon them. Let them with composure, firmness and dignity meet the trial which has befallen them. In moments of imminent peril, *coolness* and *self-possession* are the greatest reliances. On the other hand, wild excitement and despair are sure leaders to destruction. At all events, they certainly make matters worse. Let these considerations be laid to heart, and let them be the guides of action.

The *Express* has the following paragraph elsewhere: "EDMUND RUFFIN, Esq., of Hanover, the distinguished agriculturist and champion for Southern rights, passed through the city on Tuesday evening, *en route* for South Carolina. Mr. RUFFIN, it will be remembered, purchased a number of old JOHN BROWN'S pikes, last December, and presented one to each Governor of the Southern States. He is an ardent defender of the rights of the South, and his visit to South Carolina is looked upon as indicative of something connected with the present political furore."

The Alexandria *Gazette* of Thursday says: "The election of LINCOLN, as next President, has, at least, not taken the country by surprise. The result was expected as well as dreaded. It has long been seen that the organization of his friends in all the Northern and Northwestern States was so thorough as to give him the majority not only over any other party, but over all other parties combined. * * * The crisis is upon us, and we must *continue* to do our duty to our country! Rashness, recklessness and wildness are not now to be thought of, or countenanced. Wisdom, moderation and patriotism must now prevail, or the direst consequences may follow. Brawling demagogues must not be suffered to pervert the public judgment, or lead the people to their own destruction."

The old Norfolk (Va.) *Herald* is actively contending against the ultraists and their extreme measures, proposed in that section of the State. It meets them at every turn, and denounces their efforts to overturn the Government, or resort, at this time, to revolutionary proceedings.

Gov. LETCHER having refused to arm the Light Dragoons of Petersburgh, Va., with Colt's revolvers, as was anticipated, they have determined to arm themselves with carbines. On yesterday, four of the officers of the company waited upon the citizens to aid them in the purchase, and in less than two hours secured the sum of $1,450. The purchase will require some $1,600.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* writes on the 7th:

"I understand that a dispatch was received at the Executive Department of this State, to day, from South Carolina, announcing that the Palmetto State is no longer considered by her citizens a member of the Confederate Government. All the United States officers have resigned. This intelligence is said to have created considerable excitement here, and particularly among those who deem the election of LINCOLN just cause for a dissolution of the Union.

Great crowds have assembled around the bulletin boards of the various newspaper offices, to-day, and the intelligence has proved anything but welcome to the great body of our citizens. The election of LINCOLN is truly a national calamity. May God avert the storm which seems to be now impending."

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860.

The sensation stories which the New-York *Herald* is publishing from Virginia and Washington, under flaming captions, such as "Virginia is Arming Herself," "Immense Excitement in Richmond," "Preparations for Secession and for Civil War," "Organization of Committees of Safety and Minute Men in Virginia and the South," may possibly astonish those Northern readers, if there are any such, who do not understand the "*Herald's* style," but they can astonish nobody as much as they do the people of Virginia. There is not the slightest foundation for a single one of these statements, except that a small county meeting on the seaboard adopted Ex-Gov. WISE'S resolutions in favor of the organization of Committees of Safety and of Minute Men. Saturday last, which one of the *Herald's* correspondents alleges was a day of terrific military and sectional excitement in this city, was the dullest and flattest day I have seen this year.

It was the last day of the annual Virginia Agricultural Fair, which had begun on the Monday previous, and which had drawn together by far the greatest crowd ever seen in Richmond upon that or any similar occasion. This vast assemblage, composed of the flower of our Virginia population—of our fair women and brave men—poured out day after day to the Fair grounds, excited by the bright skies and the beautiful and peaceful spectacle, and the interchanges of social courtesies and kindnesses, which none appreciate more highly than our Virginians, but *not* excited about political subjects, nor permitting even an apprehension of disunion to cloud the mirror of the universal gayety and happiness. Saturday was the breaking-up day, the city was deserted by the strangers, and instead of "immense excitement," there was that apathy and lassitude which always follows a period of extraordinary exhilaration and enjoyment.

As to the stories of "Virginia Arming Herself," "Batteries of Rifled Cannon about to arrive in Richmond," they has no other foundation than the steps which have been taken by the State authorities, in obedience to an act of the Legislature, passed last Winter, appropriating half a million for changes in the State armory, and providing for the better arming and defence of the State. This act was the product of the JOHN BROWN raid, and was adopted with the view of defending the State from such incursions in future. It had no connection whatever with the plans of disunion, in any shape or form. The act was passed long before the meeting of any of the Presidential Nominating Conventions, and the arms have been obtained from time to time, in pursuance of that act. If any rifled cannon are on their way to Richmond, of which I have no other knowledge than the *Herald's* statement, and if other arms have been contracted for, the explanation is that which I have given.

It is pretended by some of these sensation letter-writers that Gov. LETCHER, of this State, is preparing to put Virginia in a fighting position, in the event of LINCOLN'S election to the Presidency. There is not a word of truth in the assertion. The writer of this has known Gov. LETCHER well for the last twenty years, and has conversed with him lately on the absorbing topic of public interest. *He has no affiliation whatever with the Secessionists.* A good thing was said lately in a conversation of Gov. LETCHER with a Southern Governor, who was overflowing with fire and combativeness, on the subject of fugitive slaves. The Virginia Governor asked the Southern fire-eater if *his* State had suffered much from the running off of slaves to the North? "No," was the answer, "but we sympathise with *you*." "*I wish you would show your sympathy in some other manner*," Gov. LETCHER replied. How absurd to impute to such a man disunionism, or any policy looking towards it. He is one of the calmest and soundest minds in the State, belongs to a District where in none of the three parties can there be found a disunion man, and is himself a firm supporter of DOUGLAS.

The largest slaveholders in this State are at this moment the most conservative and Union men in it. That is a fact to which I challenge contradiction from any quarter. Nay more, *it is true of South Carolina.* I heard only a few days ago, from one of our most estimable and reliable Democratic citizens, that one of the wealthiest, probably *the* wealthiest and largest slaveholder in South Carolina, who is able to equip and arm at his own expense several regiments of soldiers, was solicited by Mr. RHETT to give his support to the secession cause. His reply was this: "Mr. RHETT, every one one knows that I began life here a poor man. I made all my money in the Union, bought all my negroes in the Union, raised all my cotton in the Union, sold it and got the proceeds of it in the Union, and I think the Union is good enough for me. *I desire to live and die in the Union, and I shall exhort my children to do the same.*" Mr. RHETT told this story himself to my informant. *And such is the general sentiment of the largest slaveholders in the South.* It is the sentiment of men who know their rights, and who consider it no more necessary to proclaim eternally their intention to defend their property than their intention to protect their lives, their wives, or children, if attacked by robbers and ruffians. When that attack comes, depend upon it, they will be heard from, but their "tongue" will be in "their swords."

I beg to mention a significant circumstance in connection with the wonderful stories of the *Herald's* correspondents about Minute-Men and organized rebellion in Virginia. A gentleman of this city, of the Yancey school, has caused a badge to be made like the cockade now worn in South Carolina, and this emblem of secession has been exposed for sale in one of our most conspicuous shop windows for a week past. During that week, in addition to the large population of our city, there has been an immense accession of strangers from all parts of Virginia, and in all that time, and with all that crowd, *only one of these secession cockades has been sold.* From these facts, your readers may judge what amount of reliance is to be placed in the flaming stories which the New-York *Herald* is daily publishing about vast excitement and preparations for military resistance in Virginia. The whole State is as calm as a Summer's morning, calm in its conscious strength and courage, and impregnable in its devotion to the Union.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE QUESTION OF CALLING A CONVENTION.

From the Charleston Courier.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860.

Mr. BUIST, of Charleston, called for the special order which had been made for 1 o'clock, viz.: So much of the Governor's message as relates to the call for a Convention, the reorganization of the Militia and defence of the State; also the resolutions in relation to the appropriation, made at the last session, of $100,000 for militia contingencies.

Mr. BUIST addressed the House, and spoke in substance as follows:

He said that the subjects embraced in the Message of his Excellency the Governor, and made the special order for this hour, as perhaps is well known to the members of the House who have examined the journal of proceedings, are the recommendations as to the call of a Convention of the people of the State, and the practical measures to be taken with regard to the defence of the State, and also the resolution of his friend and colleague from Charleston, (Mr. CUNNINGHAM.) He proposed to direct his attention alone to the subject of the Governor's Message. The matters therein referred to, he could well say, were such as required grave consideration. By directing attention, however, to that document, it would be seen that the recommendations of his Excellency were predicated upon a contingency, namely, the result of the election for President and Vice-President of the United States, and the untoward consummation of that great national contest, which is upon this day agitating our great country throughout its length and breadth. Inasmuch as such was the case, his own opinion was that it would be impolitic for the House to take any action upon the subject of the recommendations until the result became known; but if it be so, as we have every reason to expect and anticipate, that the consummation will be untoward, and that Mr. LINCOLN will receive a majority of the votes of the Electoral College, then he might be permitted to remark that it was his individual opinion that the time for action had come—and that action should be immediate, unqualified, effective and decisive. The reasons which influenced him in pronouncing this judgment it would be inappropriate at that time to set forth. He might, however, claim the attention of the House on some future occasion. The views which he had indicated were the result of a calm deliberation upon this question, and with a view of directing the attention of the House to it, and of affording an opportunity of disposing of the recommendations, he would propose the following order:

Ordered, That so much of the special order as relates to the call of a Convention of the people of the State, the reorganization of the Militia, and the defence of the State, as referred to in message number one, of his Excellency the Governor, be discharged, and that the said matters be made the special order for Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S resolution, authorizing the Governor to use the $100,000 appropriated at the last session for purposes of common defence, was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

DEMONSTRATION AT COLUMBIA—SPEECH OF MR. BOYCE.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Nov. 6—P. M.

Hon. W. W. BOYCE was serenaded, this evening, by a large concourse of citizens, and replied in substance as follows:

I thank you for this manifestation of kindness, and attribute it to the deep interest which you take in the present condition of affairs; and, indeed, the condition of our country is such as to demand the earnest consideration of every lover of his country. In all human probability the nominee of the Black Republican Party is at this moment elected President of the United States.

From this fact arises the greatest question which we, the people of South Carolina, can possibly be called upon to decide—one which I hope we will consider and determine among ourselves in a spirit of fraternal kindness, with all due allowances for the opinions of all classes of our people, whatever their opinions may be. In my opinion *the South cannot submit to the election of Lincoln*, because he is the nominee of a sectional party—a party confined altogether to the Northern section of this Confederacy.

It was not into such a Union that our ancestors entered—it was not a Union of one section dominant over another, that WASHINGTON, MADISON, RUTLEDGE, and other great men entered, and if there is no other objection, this alone would be sufficient. Why stay in a Union where we are to be subjected to another section? This is not the only objection to this party. Besides being sectional, it is a party filled with animosity to the South and her institutions—it is a party which hates us and would delight in our ruin—a party which would rejoice to see the torch applied to our dwellings.

To such a party why should we submit? If we submit to this, we will submit to even greater evils. It is a party founded upon a system destructive to our whole social fabric, and which would reduce the beautiful South to a howling wilderness. Can we submit to such a party? In my opinion, we should not ask if that party hates us. I tell you, in proof of what I say, you can refer to their societies. Look to their Press, their public speakers, look to their sympathy expressed, not only by mobs and violence, but by Representative bodies, in their Courts of Justice, as evidence of this. There you find the John Brown feeling. The bells toll with all the pomp and circumstances of pageantry, as if a great martyr had suffered.

When we remember what BROWN intended, we understand their sympathy towards us. The question then is, what are we to do? In my opinion, the South ought not to submit. If you intend to resist, the way to resist in earnest is to act; the way to enact revolution is to stare it in the face. I think the only policy for us is to arm as soon as we receive authentic intelligence of the election of LINCOLN. It is for South Carolina, in the quickest manner and by the most direct means, to withdraw from this Union. Then we will not submit, whether the other Southern States will act with us or our enemies.

They cannot take sides with our enemies; they must take sides with us. When an ancient philosopher wished to inaugurate a great revolution, his motto was to dare! to dare!! My idea, then, is that our policy is to dare, to dare!

Mr. BOYCE was followed by Gen. WM. E. MARTIN, Col. CUNINGHAM, SIMPSON, RICHARDSON, and others, who contended that to submit to the election of LINCOLN is to consent to a lingering death.

IN MARYLAND.

THE SOUTH MUST REMAIN IN THE UNION.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 9.

The fact is now beyond peradventure. And an exclusively sectional candidate has been elected to the chief magistracy of the country. He is expected to take the reins of government, and rule with authority over the people of sovereign States who reject his principles and avowed policy as in direct conflict with their constitutional rights, their institutions, their interests, their equality in the general confederacy, their honor, dignity and self-respect.

In the very flush of such an offensive triumph as this, when in her perplexity the South is at a loss what to do for her own safety, she is taunted with the purpose of treason, and her citizens who talk of escaping from consequences which they believe threaten her integrity, are already branded as traitors by the minions of this newly fledged and unhallowed power. The treason is not with the South. In her Federal compact she was supposed to be secure in constitutional rights and the perfect equality of the States. But she is taught by bitter experience, under the exercise of a mere popular majority in one section of the Union, that she may be reduced and subjugated at will.

It is, in this extremity, her obvious duty to consider wisely, temperately and fearlessly, the crisis of the hour, and to act decidedly and harmoniously. The treachery which assails her is not of her provoking. She has meditated no wrong against the North; has devised no aggression and sanctified no crusade against her fellow-citizens. The North has originated, nursed, cherished, and finally invested with the power of Government, the hostile spirit of disloyalty to the Constitution. And the issue thus presented to the acceptance of the South, while it denies the right to escape from her avowed adversary, and stigmatizes such a purpose as treason, leaves her no alternative but submission.

Under all these circumstances, and which we are by no means disposed to consider in all their odiousness of character, the South needs the utmost measure of forbearance, and of such devotion to the Union as she has never in all her trials been required to exercise before, to govern and guide her in this emergency. The act of deliberate secession, and which has been ascribed to her as a thing of choice, will be, should the necessity ever occur, most repugnant to her. And it was to avert an apparent necessity which threatened her that the man, who, of all others, has been stigmatized as the embodiment of secession, has within the past month or two traversed the North, and made appeal after appeal to the reason, intelligence and patriotism of his fellow-citizens there; but, unfortunately, so far as the result is indicative, without avail.

We can but insist, therefore, at such a crisis as this, upon common decency in the treatment of States and people occupying so anomalous a position as the South must do, in the Union or out of it. In the Union she must remain for a time, at least, subject to a power she can neither recognize civilly, socially, nor politically. And in all that time, with an uncertain future before her, must live on the hope of her emancipation from the most odious thraldom that could be inflicted upon her. Out of the Union she could only exist burdened with regrets as an unwilling separatist, having chosen an undesirable political independence because her first choice has been rudely and offensively denied to her, with an equality of the rights and honors of Confederation.

IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE ADMINISTRATION ORGAN LETTING ITSELF DOWN GRADUALLY.

From the Constitution, Nov. 9.

We would suggest, in perfect good humor, to those of our city cotemporaries who are so troubled about our course, who lament with such touching sincerity our want of common sense, and fervently desire that we shall "cool off," that it is "love's labor lost."

We may be very treasonable, or very foolish, because we cannot entertain the opinion that Southern men are likely to accept Mr. LINCOLN'S election without murmur, complaint or remonstrance, yet we confess that we cannot do so, and we believe, further, that we are not singular in our opinion. It will be terrible to receive the ignominious punishment of traitors with which one of our neighbors threatens us, and it is lamentable to feel that another pities our folly and want of common sense. But we must bear both the future and present calamities, if there is no other escape than by abandoning the belief that Mr. LINCOLN'S election is fraught with extreme danger to the Republic.

We have no ambition to find favor in the sight of Mr. LINCOLN. We announce now our determination to earn his disfavor, and thus leave the field open to others who are less foolish and are endowed with more common sense than ourselves, if others have discovered the transcendent merits of Mr. LINCOLN within the last two days, and are convinced that his rule will be beneficent, just, and acceptable to the South, they have the perfect right to sing his praises and declare their convictions from every housetop. But let them not express their gratitude that they are so much better and wiser than their neighbors. We shall never dispute their title to the high places in the Lincoln synagogue, nor feel the least envy if they receive the highest rewards he can bestow.

Whoever charges us with recommending disunion states what he knows to be an infamous slander; and as we now solemnly assert that we shall never bid for Mr. LINCOLN'S patronage, there is no need for its repetition by those who seek to conciliate the President elect.

WHAT A SOUTHERN CONVENTION SHOULD DO.

From the States and Union, Nov. 9.

The Message of Gov. GIST to the Legislature of South Carolina, which we print elsewhere, is calculated to excite not only the people of the Palmetto State, but those of other States, North as well as South, from different causes. When the Executive of a sovereign State feels it his duty to write such a message, it must command attention. It is true that the continuously protesting position occupied by the State, the feelings of which it would appear Gov. GIST expresses, will detract somewhat in the minds of many from the importance of the document, and the position of South Carolina. Still we cannot overcome evils by underrating them.

It is needless for us to say that, in our opinion, Gov. GIST takes an unconstitutional view of the issue—hence his necessity for means outside of the Constitution to meet it. While insinuating an idea that his action is guided by the State-rights doctrine, he virtually does not recognize it; for, if he did, he would not fear the incoming of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or any other worse individual to the Presidential chair. To the firm State-rights believer and practical advocate, the Federal power has no danger and conveys no fear. It is the error of the Secessionists that they argue like inhabitants of provinces desirous to rebel against a recognized despotism, instead of citizens of free sovereign States, having and sharing equal rights in a Confederacy of equal States. The mode of protestations in which their leaders indulge does not partake of that temper which is the accompaniment of conscious equality. It is pitched in a key of rebuke or remonstrance, which, to one not used to the ebbs and flows of political resources, would indicate that the States represented by them were either above or beneath the others in the Confederacy—one of which is quite as absurd as the other.

The State-rights doctrine gives to every State its own destiny. Under such a faith, and in the practice of it, the State is as independent of Federal intrusion as a private family.

The Convention suggested by Gov. GIST ought not to be confined to the State of South Carolina. For the facilitation of peace and an expression of the whole opinion of the Southern States, we would like to see them meet together—as some such movement appears to be necessary. Let them come calmly together—let good, sound, mature men, representing their best interests and their dearest rights meet in council—as their fathers did when founding the Independence now so recklessly trifled with, and when almost all of the old thirteen were Slave States. Let them be actuated by a desire for the public welfare, and the same abnegation of self interest—let them meet as the representatives of living, breathing, and patriotic people; not as the mere representatives of themselves and their own views and own ends; and let them determine, like the noble men who entered the old State House of Philadelphia, on the night of the 3d of July, 1776—to come to an understanding, to yield their personal frenzies to the popular voice, as indicated by the will of the majority; and though they go into council with differing views and policies, to come out with a united faith, and an identity of purpose suitable for the defence and preservation of the identity of interests they represent.

Such a convention—if held in a spirit of wisdom—if convened not for the purpose of issuing inflammatory manifestoes and the display of pyrotechnic speeches, but to ponder on the best means of self-preservation instead of suicide—would, we firmly believe, result in a healthy consolidation of conservative opinion, such as would be a standing barrier in the way of all wild and treasonable projects in future.

SECESSION IN NEW-YORK.

Meeting of Southern Medical Students---Resolutions to Return Home Adopted.

Speeches by Mr. Clinton, of Mississippi, Dr. Marion Sims, Col. Dick, of Maryland, Gen. Bynum, of Tennessee, and Others.

In the papers of Friday morning, Nov. 9, a call appeared for the Southern Medical Students attending lectures in this City to meet at the hall of the Medical College, on Fourteenth-street, to take action as to their course in remaining here or going home, since the result of the election of Tuesday. The Faculty, however, being unwilling that the hall should be used for political purposes, refused to open it for the meeting, and consequently the place of meeting was changed to the Democratic Head-quarters on Broadway, opposite Astor-Place.

The room was nearly filled with Southerners from nearly every State south of Mason & Dixon's line.

The hour of meeting was 8 o'clock, but it was half-past 8 before the house was called to order. The meeting was organized by appointing a Chairman; also four Secretaries, and a committee of three from among the students, on resolutions.

At this juncture it was announced that the Reporters of the *Herald* and *Express* would be allowed to remain, but that those of the other City papers were requested to withdraw.

Hon. Mr. CLINTON, of Mississippi, was then introduced to the meeting, who prefaced his remarks by saying that he would say nothing to them that he would not say to his brother or his only son. He stated that before last Tuesday he was a firm Union man, and that for three months he had been traveling through the North, at his own expense, striving to open the eyes of the people of the North, and to lead them to a right decision, but that since the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the highest office in the gift of the people he was for disunion, and the sooner the better. The Union at first contained but one free State, and twelve slave States, and the slave States had been yielding to the demands of the free States till they exposed themselves to ridicule by further concessions. He was ready to make sacrifice of his property, prospects, and even his wife and children for the sake of Southern honor. He closed by advising the young gentlemen immediately to return to their Southern homes, and withdraw their patronage from Northern institutions.

Previous to Mr. CLINTON'S speech, Mr. CHARLES W. ASHBY, of Culpepper Court-house, attempted to make a few remarks in favor of moderation and calmness, but was hissed, and finally only allowed to proceed upon his avowing himself a friend to the South and Southern institutions.

Dr. MARION SIMS, of this City, next was called for. He assured the gentlemen that he had a right to speak to them, as he was bound by the tenderest ties to nearly every Southern State. He did not wish to talk politics, but to address them a few words of tenderness. He counseled the students to remain here, as the opportunities for learning from actual observation were much greater than in any Southern city. They were surrounded by friends, not enemies. Most of the Medical Faculty were Southern men, or men with Southern preferences. He advised the young men to wait till their respective States seceded, and then be ready to go to their assistance.

Dr. SIMS was followed by Capt. St. CLAIR MORGAN of Nashville, Tenn. He said that till last Tuesday he was a Union man, and had organized, trained and commanded the body-guard of the Union candidate—JOHN BELL—but now he was for immediate disunion. Dr. SIMS had said that when any State *had* seceded, then it would be time for Southern students to leave. He held in his hand a telegraphic dispatch which he read:

Richmond, Friday, Nov. 9.

Southern students, welcome to Richmond. South Carolina has seceded.

He advised every Southern medical student to leave immediately for his home.

Col. DICK, of Maryland, was next introduced as "the man who gave BROOKS the cane to whip SUMNER with." He said the young men should not wait for their States to secede, but should go home and urge them to secede.

The Committee on Resolutions then presented the following report:

Whereas, The people of the North, by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President and HANNIBAL HAMLIN as Vice-President of these United States, have signified their hostility to the South in thus elevating to office sectional candidates—

Resolved, 1. That we withdraw our patronage from Northern institutions.

2. That we leave immediately for our Southern homes.

3. That we thank the people of this City for the stand they have taken for the Union and the Constitution, and shall always remember them with gratitude.

These resolutions called forth remarks from various persons, after which Gen. BYNUM, of Chattenooga, Tenn., took the stand. He agreed with the gentlemen who had spoken, advising the students to go home, for since the Black Republicans, under the lead of SEWARD, GREELEY, CHASE and GIDDINGS, had made the decision they had at the late election, Southerners would expose themselves to ridicule were they to remain here.

Mr. CLINTON came forward to state that he was not a New-York Southerner, but a Mississippi Southerner, and as such he had given his advice to the young men.

One of the students attempted to indorse Dr. SIMS' views, but was hissed down by the rest.

Dr. SIMS offered as an amendment to the first and second resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we leave this City for our homes as soon as any State secedes."

A VOICE—"South Carolina, the little palmetto, has already seceded."

Mr. ASHBY called the attention of the audience to the fact that the dispatch was not dated in South Carolina, but in Richmond, Va., and that if South Carolina *had* seceded, it would be known in New-York as soon as in Richmond.

The question of the amend

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now that the people have finished President-making, it is probable that our publishers will devote themselves assiduously to the making of books. Little people seem to enjoy the favor of these latter gentlemen amazingly, and books are showered for their benefit as plentifully as kind nurses are wont to scatter *bons-bons*. These little clear-paged volumes are as indicative of the coming of Christmas as are the first flakes of snow which begin to drift downward through the air. The APPLETONS have prepared for their delectation *New Fairy Stories, for My Grandchildren*, translated from the German of GEORGE KEIL by S. W. LANDER. Germans are always at home in Fairy Land. They can move their goods and chattels, pipes and philosophy, into the clouds at a moment's notice, and discourse with shadows and sunbeams as familiarly as with old acquaintances. It is safe to commend any fairy tale of German origin. Even though a thin haze of transcendentalism and misty irreligion may be discernible, it is powerless to fog a child's mind. Children generally get at the kernel of a nut, and reject the bitter husk, more readily than grown people. If you give them a sugar-coated pill they are sure to nibble off the sugar and discard the bitter balance of the globule. KEIL, however, deals only in moral fairies, and is perfectly unobjectionable. The same publishers give their young friends an opportunity of spending *A Year with Maggie and Emma*, which book is edited by Miss MCINTOSH. The young ladies whom Miss MCINTOSH introduces to the world of jackets and short frocks are very pleasant indeed, and will probably become favorites. But the crowning blessing which the munificent APPLETONS vouchsafe to family circles is *The Young American's Picture Gallery*, containing five hundred wood-cuts of everything in and out of nature, including Gen. WASHINGTON on his celebrated white horse, the *Great Eastern*, Gen. PUTNAM and JULIUS CÆSAR. The illuminated picture on the cover, of a Cupid performing an aerial journey on a frog's back, would alone suffice to keep a baby's eyes open, and mouth correspondingly closed, for an entire week.

If the great little sisterhood and brotherhood of pinafores and pockets do not vote CLARK, MAYNARD & CO., a bushel of thanks for their bushel of beautifully bound books, entitled *Dickens' Little Folks*, they will be very derelict of their duty. The series consists of twelve volumes; *LittleNell*, from *Old Curiosity Shop*; *The Child-Wife*, from *David Copperfield*, and enough other of DICKEN'S exquisite child-creations to make up the dozen. The characters that have made busy old brokers stop in their money-counting to clear their eyes of tears, or brush a smile from the corners of their mouth, cannot fail to interest the head and heart of children of smaller growth.

Little by Little, or the Cruise of the Flyaway, as narrated by Oliver Optic, and published by PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, has an especial interest for the ears of those young gentlemen who long to go down upon the sea in great ships. The author, whose real name is WM. T. ADAMS, has "done this thing before," and is quite successful in his efforts to interest and amuse. Withal, he always builds his stories on a truthful base, and points them off with a moral. In this instance he takes his boy-hero through some very probable and instructive experiences, and builds him up, *little by little*, from sailing a skiff to the command of an ocean steamer. The moral is good.

Paul Blake, or the story of a boy's perils in the islands of Corsica and Monte Christo, is a very readable book, written by ALFRED ELWES, and published by SHERMAN BROS. The title of the book explains the contents capitally. Its plot is interesting, and following the hero through the pages of the book in his wanderings and perils is so much easier than would be an actual journey to the islands of which we are told, that no one can be puzzled to make choice. Much information may be gleaned from *Paul Blake* in relation to a locality comparatively unknown.

The Young Hop-Pickers, by the late SARAH MARIA FRY, is a little book published by the American Tract Society. The scene of the story opens in a hop garden, and progresses in a hop garden, finally hopping over into another country. Tracts are distributed among the young hop-pickers, and the book, of course, ends with the conversion of everybody.

In *May Coverly*, published by J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, we have the trials of a young dressmaker, as the advertisement says, "An excellent book for the young."

Of religious books we have a better representation this Fall than of those of lighter character; *Methodism Successful and the Internal Causes of its Success*, by Rev. B. F. TEFFT, published by DERBY & JACKSON, is a history of Methodism from its first dawn to the present day, and an examination of the causes and forces which have tended to its development. By Methodists, at least, the book will be well received, though other denominations may object to it as being somewhat *ex parte* in its conclusions.

The Great Preparation, by Rev. JOHN CUMMING, published by RUDD & CARLETON, is a companion to *The Great Tribulation*, foreshadowed by the same author, and given to the public some time since. Rev. Dr. CUMMING is a transatlantic Miller, a clerical Yancey, predicting the speedy disruption, not of this Union alone, but of the whole great globe. In his introduction to the present volume, the Reverend Doctor makes allusion to the French Imperial Head in rather uncomplimentary terms;—while he does not believe with the author of *Armageddon*, or with FABER, that NAPOLEON is the eighth and last Imperial head; or, with others, that he is the Anti-Christ of the last days, he says that it "does seem plain that he is inaugurating the 'Great Tribulation,' and is destined to inflict or bequeath no common complications on the European ten kingdoms." People entertain different opinions on different sides of the water. In our Metropolis, one would be very apt to designate the departed Japanese, or the present Aldermen, as approaching nearer to types of tribulation than the Emperor NAPOLEON. Whether the prophecies of Dr. CUMMING are destined to meet with a speedy fulfillment or not, however, preparation for the end of earth can never be ill-timed.

The *Life of Rev. Richard Knill, of St. Petersburgh*, edited by Rev. CHAS. M. BIRREL, of Liverpool, is printed by the American Tract Society. The labors of a very useful minister, in a foreign capital, are briefly told, and the biographer's task appears to be performed with fidelity.

The Benefit of Christ's Death comes to us from the hands of SHELDON & Co. This work, originally written in Latin by AONIO PALEARIO, a Reformer who was burned alive by the Inquisition in the middle of the sixteenth century, subsequently translated into French and published at Lyons, is now reprinted from an old English translation. So great was its popularity when first published, that 40,000 copies are said to have been sold in six years. It remains to be seen whether it will be as well appreciated in this latter day.

The custom of embalming the sweet singers of the land in blue and gold is becoming quite prevalent now-a-days, and CLARK, AUSTIN, MAYNARD & Co. confer this honor upon N. P. WILLIS and Mrs. FRANCES SARGANT OSGOOD, giving us charming little duodecimo editions of their poems. WILLIS has been so often criticized and recriticized—so much praised and so much abused—that there is really nothing new to be said about either him or his works.

It is quite certain that when disposed to touch the organ, he has produced some scriptural poems as fine as any in the language, and at a later day none more lightly than he have thrummed the spiritual guitar. And of Mrs. OSGOOD it is also too late to say anything. Her poetries have gone as widely through the land, and are as well known, as the voices of birds. There are few hearts, indeed, which have not echoed the notes which her graceful fingers invoke as they sweep the lyre, and there are none among us who are not proud to call her countrywoman. If the honors of blue and gold are not conferred on any less deserving, they will be rare little gems, indeed,—these duodecimo volumes.

The Budget Closed, by JANE ANTHONY EAMES, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, is, as the title indicates, the last of a series of similar works. Mrs. EAMES has previously favored us with *A Budget of Letters*, and *Another Budget*, and this she designs as the closing one. Although library shelves teem with books of travel, and every spot of interest on the continent has been so often described, that one can lay his finger upon it as he would on a tulip in his own garden, this book of Mrs. EAMES is by no means devoid of interest. It consists of familiar letters to a friend, telling, in a pleasant, chatty style, what the fair authoress saw in Constantinople, in Cassel, in Cologne, and a host of other places of note; how she voyaged up the Rhine and down the Rhine; what she experienced in Paris, and her views and impressions of European things generally.

TICKNOR & FIELDS publish a beautiful edition of LOCKHART'S *Spanish Ballads*, on tinted paper, and with a portrait of the translator. It is, perhaps, hardly correct to call him a translator, as it is generally admitted that these ballads are bold and spirited paraphrases, rather than exact translations. Be this as it may, to LOCKHART the ghosts of poets are especially indebted. His edition of *Burns*, to our thinking, is the best ever published, and in his old Spanish ballads he exhumes and reburnishes some of the rarest gems of poetry extant. The ballads relating to the Cid are rich in historic interest, and pictures of Moorish superstitions and practices are to be gleaned from them that were to be vainly sought elsewhere.

THE SIX NIGHTCAP BOOKS.

NIGHTCAPS.	BIG NIGHTCAP LETTERS.
NEW NIGHTCAPS.	LITTLE NIGHTCAP LETTERS.
BABY NIGHTCAPS.	FAIRY NIGHTCAPS.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY.

We have received three more of these famous juveniles, making six in all, to be sold in a box, or separately, if desired.

They are the most delightful books for little people we have ever read, running over with fun, and abounding with admirable precepts. In the story of the "Doctor," in the first of the series, there is an irresistible bit of comicality, which we heartily commend to the attention of *grown-up* children. The author's political affinities are here made laughingly apparent.

For the dainty, brilliant, exquisite *Fairy Nightcaps* we have no words to express our delight. It is one of the fairy books that will *live*; and the children now gathering round the Winter fire to listen to the lovely story will be sure next Summer to hunt in the hare-bells and morning-glories for these dear little American elfins, so graphic is the history of their life.

The *Baby Book* and *Little Nightcap Letters* will make "Aunt Fanny" a beloved name in every nursery. Indeed, all are admirable, but especially we commend the *Fairy Book*, from which we extract a pleasant bit of description. It is where the Fairy Slyboots saves little Minnie from the wasp, a task imposed on him as a penalty by the Fairy Queen:

"Alighting and thanking his friendly courser, Slyboots clambered up by the luxuriant rose-vine fastened against the cottage wall, and in a moment had dropped noiselessly into the room.

It was flooded with sweet clear moonlight. Clusters of roses were peeping in at the windows, but none were half so lovely as the little human roso-bud lying so quietly in her tiny white bed. She might have come out of Elfin land—she was so fair and sweet; her merry blue eyes closed, her little song-voice stilled, and a lovely flush on her soft cheek from the kissing of the warm and balmy wind, which danced in and out of its own sweet will.

Hovering over her—a malignant gleam in his eyes—was the wasp. Already was his body curved to inflict the mean and cruel sting upon the defenceless child, when, with a bound, Slyboots was upon him, cut him sharply with his sword, and then scampered out of the window and took refuge in a great rose, apologizing to the little fairy whose home it was. With his back against the rose-leaves, and his shield on guard, Slyboots waited for the fray.

Out came the wasp, breathing fire and fury; his usual snarling hum changed into a fiendish roar of rage. Then did begin a most tremendous battle! The fairy's blows fell thick and fast upon the horny head of his enemy, who vainly sought to sting him; but the trusty shield was never off duty. The wasp kept up a horrid din, as with maddening ferocity and desperation, he tried to find his foe, for he was now blinded with the blows. Panting with pain and roaring with rage, he flew round and round, returning each time with four-fold fury to the charge, till at last a well-directed stroke of the elfin's sword cleft his head asunder, and he fell prone to the earth with one prodigious kick of all his feet in the air together.

Down jumped Slyboots from the friendly rose, and making sure of the death of his enemy by sundry bangs and whacks with the flat of his sword, quickly made a stout rope of corn silk, and fastening it round the head of the wasp, began his joyful journey back to the fairy hollow."

The South Sea Whaling Trade.

An important statement relative to the Southern Whale Fishery appears in the evidence given by Mr. BLYTH, a London shipowner, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Merchant Shipping, the *Blue Book* of which inquiry was issued a day or two before the departure of the last mail *viâ* Cork. Mr. BLYTH was formerly in the South Sea whaling trade, but has relinquished it, and is now engaged in the Indian trade. The following is the statement referred to:

In 1820 there were 137 ships from England in the southern whale fishery, comprising 40,738 tons, navigated by 3,701 men, including 814 apprentices. At that time there was a protective duty of £26 12s. per ton on the oil, and of £95 per ton on the whalebone; and a bounty of £400 to £600 on certain ships was given by the Government for taking apprentices,—one or more for every 50 tons. In 1843 the protective duty was reduced on sperm oil to £15 15s. per ton, on whale oil to £6 6s. per ton, and on whalebone to 20 per cent. *ad valorum*. In 1849 these duties were wholly repealed, and in 1860 not a single ship is left, and nine of the shipowners are bankrupt or insolvent. In 1820 there were 110 American ships engaged in this fishery; in 1846 they had increased to 735, and in 1859 to 625. Between 1849 and 1860 Great Britain has paid for oils and whalebone imported from America, £3,774,640.

Mr. BLYTH adds, that Sir R. PEEL'S object in repealing the duties was to diminish the cost, while, on the contrary, the price of sperm oil is 12 per cent. higher, that of whale oil 23 per cent. higher, and that of whalebone 40 per cent. higher, since the repeal of the duties, than during the two years preceding their repeal. In a table delivered to the Committee by Mr. BLYTH, however, he values the articles at the same price for each of the last ten years. He was aware that there is no differential duty levied by the American Government in favor of oil brought into American ports in American vessels, and that consequently the increase of the sperm oil trade could not be due to the protective duties, the loss of which he represented to have been the ruin of the British whaling trade. Mr. LINDSAY asked, what advantage American shipowners have over British in this trade, when Mr. BLYTH replied, "Because they take a greater extent of it; they have better information for their people in it, and they are nearer the locality, and it is more their business." Mr. LINDSAY continued, "Then, in fact, the great increase of American shipping in that trade arises altogether from the fact that their situation is better, they are more skilled in it, and they follow it up with more perseverance than the British shipower." "Yes," was the reply, "they make more a business of it, and they can do it at a less expense than we can." The whole question seems to be embraced in these two queries of Mr. LINDSAY, and Mr. BLYTH'S replies to them.

—The case of young William Blue, now paying the penalty for passing counterfeit coin in a Western State, is a hard one. He is the son of a wealthy New-England farmer—graduated at an Eastern college, married a young lady of this City, went West, lost all his money by speculating in land, became reduced to want, was tempted and led into the commission of his first crime, for the doing of which he was arrested within twenty-four hours, tried within a month, and leaving his wife and three little ones with no money and few friends, has entered the State Prison, where for years he will mourn his folly and his fault.

—Mrs. Latham, wife of Senator Latham, and daughter of Dr. Birdsall, U. S. A., is journeying hitherward, overland from California, with her husband. She, though an invalid, has thus far enjoyed the trip exceedingly, experiencing but few inconveniences, and none but what sink into insignificance when compared to those to be met on the sea route.

CALIFORNIA NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Beautiful Weather—Progress of California Towards Civilization—Political Excitements—The Prince from the Sandwich Islands—The Imaden Case—Sporting and Theatrical Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1860.

If I had not said it so often, I would say: "What a glorious morning, and what splendid weather!" There's no use in talking, California can get up some of the most magnificent mornings any country can produce. This is our Summer, the harsh northerly winds having ceased blowing, doing away with the dust that has been thrown in our eyes for three months past. The fact is, California is rapidly becoming a very delightful country to live in; things are settling down to a very substantial and respectable state of affairs, and we are becoming civilized and more like the Eastern cities. We have tailors, hatters and shoemakers that give credit, and when bills are presented, we tell them to call again. We begin to owe money, get in debt and don't pay, just like you more civilized people. In fact, we are fast becoming similar in our views and ideas on the question of debt; that is, think it all nonsense to settle up as long as it can be avoided, and shall soon add to our coat of arms the motto, "Base is the slave who pays." We begin to wear out our old clothes and black our own boots, smoke meerschaums for economy, go around the block to save a dollar on a purchase, take small change, and no longer scorn the omnibus tickets. We begin to do little mean things just like other people. Some few ladies have been known to fix up their old bonnets; and there is a melancholy instance, which I now place on record, of the wife of a friend of mine having declined buying a stunning silk at AUSTIN'S, that another lady friend recommended, on the ground of "Couldn't afford it." Our prestige is gone. No longer will returned Californians be expected to pay $5 cab hire from the steamer to the Metropolitan, when the fare proper is but a dollar. We have come down to a calculating basis, and begin to look sharp after the dollars. We don't buy peace and quietness from organ-grinders by throwing two-fifty pieces, and we no longer pay ladies from Ireland $50 a month to wash dishes in silk dresses and snub their mistresses. "Things is workin'," and appearances generally indicate a healthy state of affairs in this country at no distant day.

Just about these days we are suffering under a fearful prospect of political ruin. Your correspondent has heretofore been a non-combatant, and has been waiting some years for a good man to be nominated for something, that he might cast his maiden vote for him. A friend much given to politics and brandy and water, read me a long lecture upon my neglect of duty as a good citizen in not joining the body politic, and wound up by fearfully conjuring me to vote for Scroggins. I set to work to investigate the matter, and before I had given one day to it, found that no matter what banner I fought under, I was bound to be thrashed out. A Republican assured me that there would be no more show for the Breckinridgers than a feline in what-do-you-call-it without her scratching apparatus. A Breckinridger told me DOUGLAS was "nowhere," and a Douglas man mentioned privately that the Republicans and Breckinridgers had taken passage for Salt River. I am still on the fence. Night and day we have process'ons, illuminatians, speeches—thank fortune it's most over. I have been called upon by committees innumerable from every part, and requested to subscribe a hundred dollars for the cause; in every instance have been tendered a fat berth in the Custom-house, Post-office, or some other Federal Institution where the work was light and the pay heavy. I offered in each case to subscribe the required sum, payable from my first month's salary, when I got the place, but somehow the credit system don't seem to meet with favor in politics. I have promised to join the strongest party just as soon as I know which it is, and in so doing consider that I am doing my duty to my country and myself—self first, country any time when it is convenient.

We see by the papers that you have been entertaining a live Prince, and showing him the great country that he don't rule over, parading fat cattle and children for his inspection. No doubt he will return firmly impressed with the idea that the John Bulls and the Pope's Bulls are not a circumstance to the Yankee Bulls, which he had better not take by the horns. We are not behind hand either in bulls or Princes, having on exhibition here, at the Agricultural Fair, plenty of the former and one of the latter. Prince KAMEHAMEHA, from Honolulu, is here paying us a visit, having arrived a week or two since in his yacht *viâ* Victoria. The Prince is a splendid specimen of humanity, a little off color, it is true, but nevertheless a very handsome man, being over six feet high, and finely formed. He has been about the country sight-seeing in a plain way, and dispenses with all the flummery of receptions, &c. I saw him the other day flattening his nose against a window, looking at some painting in a picture frame shop, and stop at a fruit stand and invest a dime in a big red apple, and offered to stand treat for a supply for his two aids, who did not seem disposed to partake. He wandered about town, ate, drank and slept just like an ordinary mortal, in plain clothes, and at the hotel never once called for roast baby or missionary steak. He sails for Honolulu to-morrow.

The clipper-ship *Storm King* sailed yesterday for Hong Kong with an assorted cargo. She had a lot of horses and live Chinamen on deck, ditto in the cabin, ditto in the steerage, and a hundred or so defunct Celestials in the hold, besides grain and other vegetables. It is an established fashion among the Chinese that die here to go home to be buried. Hundreds come here under the Cooley system, being hired in China by wealthy Chinese Companies, who give bonds to return them within such a time, and they do so, and it don't seem to make any difference whether they are dead or alive; they are bound to return them to their friends alive or pickled, as the case may be, and if they choose to die it is the Cooley's fault, not theirs—they serve to make up the number all the same.

The great Almaden case is in course of trial. Mr. PEACHY, the leading counsel for the claimants against the United States, commenced his argument on Monday last, and thinks he can close in a day or two, when he will be followed by Mr. BENJAMIN and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, and Mr. RANDOLPH will reply for the Government,—Judge MCALLISTER and Judge HOFFMAN on the bench, very grave and seemingly very tired of the case. Yesterday being the last day of the Fair, Judge MCALLISTER moved an adjournment, as the Court wanted to go out to the Fair Grounds and see the bulls. The Court-room is crowded to excess daily by the the legal fraternity and those interested in hearing the arguments in a case of such magnitude—millions of dollars being at stake. The expenses are enormous, the claimants having already expended over $150,000 in procuring testimony, paying counsel, &c., and it will probably cost them $50,000 more, with but a faint chance of winning the case, in my humble opinion.

The California Steam Navigation Company are likely to have opposition again on the river, as a large steamboat is being built by somebody, with a view, I presume, to extorting black mail from the Company, which is already paying fifty or sixty thousand dollars a month in subsidies, which seems very foolish; but it is the best plan after all and results more favorably to the Company than to attempt to run off any opposition boats. The stock fell from 34½ to 29 in one day, when it was announced that there would be no more dividends paid just at present, as the Company intend to strengthen themselves to be well prepared for the coming contest. They can make an opposition boat a very profitless institution if they try. I think the concern the best managed Company ever known *anywhere*,—the three or four gentlemen at its head are capable of ruling all Europe.

The new steamer *John B. Wright*, built to run either on the river or outside, concluded to accept a reasonable remuneration and not go on the river, but they have put their boat on the coast route below, and sailed yesterday for San Pedro and San Diego, in opposition to the *Senator*, now owned by S. J. HENSLEY, Esq. The California Steam Navigation Company having sold the *Senator*, *Brother Jonathan* and *Pacific* to Col. H., confine their business now to inland navigation exclusively. We have the *Columbia*, *Panama* and *Cortes* running on the Oregon coast, as usual, it being the Pacific Mail Company's line.

The best time on record, by double team, was made on the Pioneer Course last week, during the Fair, by *Glencoe Chief* and *Jim Barton*, to wagon, the last heat having been trotted in 2:40½. The horses had never been driven together six times. When you beat that we will try again.

There is to be a grand gala day at the Pioneer Course to-morrow, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylums—the proceeds for entrance to the track is to be divided equally between the Protestant and the Catholic Asylums. The fastest nags are entered, and there will be some half-dozen races—between *Jim Barton*, *Glencoe Chief*, *Rattler*, *Shot*, *Daniel Webster*, *Pacific* and *Young America*—the three latter being pacers, capable of doing the mile close to 2:20. All the ladies are going as a matter of duty entirely—it is not for a moment to be supposed they would go under any other circumstances. It is to be a genteel affair—the parties owning the horses to drive. So say the bills—but the subscriber happens to own one of those nags, acquired on a slow note with horse-collaterals, "and if the court knows herself, and she think she do," you won't hear of your correspondent's risking his precious bones in one of those spider-web sulkies, that a chap must be lifted into, and take his chances of being shot out of with a velocity equal to a Congreve rocket, to bring up on his thinking apparatus on the sharpest picket of a fence a mile in circumference.

I remember taking a ride once with CHARLEY ROBINSON, who has a Horse Factory and Renovating Asylum for antediluvian nags out back of Poughkeepsie, where he takes a green three-year old Vermonter, fresh from the plow, and in three months brings him out in a shape that causes the animal to lose his own identity and render an introduction to himself necessary—and by the same token brings the nag down to New-York and sells him to HORACE JONES for a thousand dollars. I visited CHARLEY'S establishment once upon a time, in company with a friend of mine that lives opposite the Metropolitan, who knows hoss and hoss-talk better than any man in New-York. CHARLEY hitched up a streak-of-lightning and a telegraphic message together, into a light wagon with two seats, and we started to do ten miles and catch the train due at Poughkeepsie in about 30 minutes. We started with a jerk that nearly dislocated my neck, and all I could see from that moment was a confused mass of trees, rail-fences and cows, all going the other way, as if the what's-his-name had kicked them on end. The dirt flew, and a shower of mud, gravel, small boulders, bits of plank-road, &c., filled the air, and our mouths, every time we opened them to holler whoa, I held on to the seat, and my hoss-friend held on to CHARLEY'S coat-tail, until we orought up with a sudden jerk at the platform, just as the cars were moving. We scrambled about, and finding a vacant car, began to repair damages. I removed a large patch of mud from nose, and a pound or two of gravel from my pockets, and felt grateful that I was sound and not distributed on the road, as I certainly expected to be. My friend, the horse Solomon, didn't say much, but when I asked him how he liked that ride, he shook his head and remarked, I am afraid I could not conscientiously recommend CHARLEY as being what you might term a remarkably quiet driver.

The camels that were to have been sold on the last day of the Fair were withdrawn in consequence of a slight difference of opinion between the owner and the public—the difference being just $800 per camel, $400 being offered and $1,200 asked. There are 13 of these camels that were imported from Tartary this Summer by Mr. OTTO ESCHE, a merchant doing business at the mouth of the Amoor River. The very smart man that edits the Los Angeles *Star* has announced to the world that camels are a failure—as one of the animals belonging to the Government at that place, having been dispatched across the desert, died from exhaustion. The Editor says, and it seems to give him intense satisfaction, that such was the case, and he announces it with as much glee as he would the name of a new subscriber. The camel died from some cause, and died on the desert, where no respectable camel ought to have died. They may have, by way of experiment, deprived him of sustenance for a couple of weeks previous—still, being a camel, it was his business to take it as he could catch it, and if he could get nothing to eat, he should have imagined he had plenty and gone on about his business, and not brought disgrace upon his kind in the manner he did.

In the way of theatricals, we have been treated the last week to the legitimate, with that popular and ever welcome actress, JULIA DEANE HAYNE. She was warmly greeted on her appearance, after an absence of three years. Time seems to have dealt gently with her, and she is still a very pretty and attractive woman. She is now playing an engagement at Maguire's Opera-house to large and appreciative audiences. With this single exception we are starless just now, all the great lights having departed, leaving us in despair—the most pathetic leave-taking being that of Professor ANDERSON, the Wizard of the North, as he calls himself. The Professor persisted in laboring under two great hallucinations, one being that he was the greatest man of the age, and the other that we were sorry to part with him, and he writes us five solid columns of comfort and consolation in the *Herald*, which brought tears to the eyes of the—compositors who set it up. The Professor insisted that his leaving was a great affliction to the community; possibly, it may have been; but, if so, we should command the admiration of mankind for the philosophical and heroical manner in which we have borne his loss.

Miss DAVENPORT was married two days since to Col. LANDER, of Wagon-road notoriety. The happy couple went off immediately on a slight wagon-road expedition to the Crystal Springs, to pass the honey-moon, about twenty-five miles from here. She will probably leave the stage, or has left, for good.

In the Operatic way we have nothing new to mention. The Company headed by SQUIRES and Madam ESCOTT having been vibrating about among the provincial villages of Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville, trying to cultivate a taste for the Fine Arts in the benighted communities of those primitive abiding-places. I don't know how the company succeed in that respect, and have grave doubts, but financially and pecuniarily speaking, I believe they did a good business. Madam ESCOTT is a very great favorite with us, and extremely popular. Her only misfortune is, in not having been born in Italy instead of Vermont. Not that those who appreciate music in any shape, and from any source, would be influenced, but there is a set of "would-be's," semi-civilized, vulgar people who imagine a thing must be Foreign to be good, especially in Opera. Still the Opera-going public in this city, I think, fully appreciate both SQUIRES and Madame ESCOTT. I have never seen their "Trovatore" excelled. Not even on the boards of the "Academy of Music."

As an actress, Madam ESCOTT is far ahead of any of the Prima Donnas I have yet had the good fortune to see, and she would doubtless make her mark in Tragedy. Her *Lucrezia Borgia* is splendid, and never fails to draw a full house. Madam ESCOTT is what we might term a home production, and the same may be said of SQUIRES, and they are certainly deserving of great credit for their perseverance, energy and the study necessary to surmount the difficulties of a thorough musical education.

They have sung at the Opera House here through two successful seasons, and never once to a thin house. As a tenor, SQUIRES is the most pleasing, and wears better than any we have ever had here, and I doubt if the same would not be said of him with you. The company are about to commence a new season, and are to bring out several operas not before produced here, and I prophesy their continued success. They are worthy people, very popular, and enjoy the highest respect of the community; and, laugh at us as you may, character and morals affect very materially the success of any artist in this place. It is the secret of the great success of both JULIA DEANE HAYNE and Madam ESCOTT. By the way, in my last I mentioned the rumor that SQUIRES was soon to take unto himself "a better half," and the great distress in the feminine community thereat; but peace reigns again in Warsaw. It was a false alarm, and nobody hurt. It was stated so positively by a person who ought to know that such was to be the case, that I thought I was warranted in mentioning it, but I take it all back, and apologize for the misery I may have caused "the girls he left behind him." He is safe, and still single—*Nil desperandum*.

PODGERS.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The English Treaty and the Necessary Force for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late incidents on the coast of Africa have evinced the strange fact at last that Government is actually engaged in the suppression of the Slave-Trade, and is not, as was believed, sending a strong force on the African and Cuban waters, simply "to conform with the treaty of 1842."

By the Government's agents four vessels have been captured around Cuban shores, and two around the Congo—every one of them loaded with more than 500 Africans, to be sold on the island of Cuba, the great slave mart of the age.

For the purpose of stopping the inhuman traffic, a squadron of suitable numbers and description, to carry in all about eighty guns, must be equipped to enforce the laws and rights of each of the two countries, in accordance with the treaty with England.

If the eighty guns must be on the coast of Africa, I would advise the Government to send out a "line-of-battle ship," perhaps the old *North Carolina* or *Pennsylvania*, mount her with the necessary armament, and dispatch her to Africa. This would be in compliance with the treaty—and, if this is everything that is necessary for the suppression of the Slave-trade,—a new area has been opened and a new light is thrown on its features. If Government would conform with this suggestion, the inveterate dealers in human flesh would be well pleased and their pockets increase in riches. Why don't the anti-Abolitionists of the great South advise their delegates in Congress to look into this matter, and get Mr. TOUCEY to alter his course of proceedings?—thus saving a waste expense to the Treasury.

Would it not be cheaper to send out one line-of-battle ship, with no steam and consumption of coal, than four steamers and other sailing vessels; and would it not prove to be the right course to pursue for the reopening of the Slave-trade and for the saving of millions to the Government?

But our Democratic Government, manned by able men, and pestered by English influence, has taken a different view of the English treaty, and has at last found out that for "the suppression of the Slave-trade," 80 guns are not necessary, but the auxiliary steam-power on board of our vessels of war.

It has been the custom for years to send three or more sloops-of-war to the coast of Arica; the consequence of which has been that only one capture was made by them, which actually had the ebony stowed in her hold. All these sloops were dispatched around the Congo, with a large quantity of guns, varying in number, and equipped and manned by energetic officers and crews—by whom a capture would have been made with a very pleasing effect—yet all returned without reporting any evident success in their grand enterprises.

But now the African coast is filled with steamers, not only English but Americans, and the progressive stand and the actual meaning of our Government can no longer be misunderstood. Northern influence has at last succeeded to prevail, and an effort is made to annihilate the traffic.

We have at present four steamers and two sailing sloops on the Coast of Africa. To forward the ideas of Government, I would suggest to do away with the sailing vessels now on that coast, and to dispatch at least five more steamers in their stead. The expense would not be much heavier, and our English friends would be sincerely convinced of the fact that Government is really prohibiting the Slave-trade.

Lately two slavers, with over 1,500 negroes, have been captured by our steamers off the Congo—none by the sailing vessels of that squadron—and as the Slave-trade is now carried on with such an energy, and steamers are taking the leading part of that traffic, and to capture a steamer a faster one is needed—it will be not only necessary to send out steamers, but vessels of such superiority and capacity as to be enabled to seize any piratical vessel in a chase. An equal evidence of this fact has been displayed on the coast of Cuba, where our steamers have captured four slavers, and where it had not even been thought advisable by our Government to send any sailing vessels at all.

The beneficial use of steam for the impediment of the Slave-trade is ocular, and the construction of more steamers for that purpose has been recommended. Why would it not be advisable to leave out in the treaty of 1842 the clause, "to carry in all not less than eighty guns," or to *do away with it entirely*. If a force of eight steamers, with five guns each, were stationed about the African shore, it would be quite sufficient, and more effectual benefit would be gained through them than by sending large and heavy armed ships, which cannot overtake a steamer or go in chase of her against a strong head wind or in a dead calm.

The Slave-trade is now carried on with great success to its dealers; evidence of this consists in the large number of vessels clearing from New-York and other ports for the Coast of Africa—and a stricter attention and more careful mode of search is necessary for its suppression. Yet all these careful suggestions and actions of our Government officials will never gain the wonted success, as long as there is a market for the slaves, and the purchase of them in Cuba is not prohibited.

The furtherance of the African Squadron, by sending out more steamers, will eventually prove insufficient, and instead of this, I would suggest that the African Squadron be entirely taken away from the Coast, and sent around the island of Cuba.

This island is not so large but that a steamer could be stationed every hundred miles around it, and prevent every vessel from landing its cargo.

When the market is not supplied with negroes, and its effects are felt, the traffic will soon stop, as the profits to those who engage in it will be entirely lost, and an unnecessary expense will overbalance the risk run by the owners. They will cease fitting out vessels for that purpose, and as it will prove a bad speculation, money will be kept at home and used there in a profitable circulation.

Twenty small steamers would be an adequate force to send there, and the expense would not be much greater than what it is now. The African squadron would not be necessary, as the vessels exporting slaves from the Congo would be seized in the event of their nearing Cuba, and soon this great basis for dispute would be settled by its entire annihilation.

The force employed on the Coast of Africa consists now of six vessels of war. Instead of the *Constellation*, *Portsmouth* and *San Jacinto*, let Government send five small steamers like the *Fulton* or *Michigan*; and instead of the *Savannah*, *Sabine* and *Brooklyn*, employed on duty in the Gulf, let five small ones like the *Waterwitch* or *Saginaw* be sent, and the squadron round Cuba would muster thus—the African force consisting of three steamers and five others (supplied for three sloops,) and the Cuban force of four steamers (now stationed there,) and five others supplied for three sloops. A squadron of seventeen steamers is then composed to surround Cuba, and as the coast of the island is about 1,000 miles in length, one of these steamers would only have a cruising ground of less than 100 miles for the surveillance of importation of slaves. Let then be added the three steamers suggested in Mr. WILSON'S bill, and a force of twenty small steamers will be thrown around Cuba, as the only effective impediment against the importation and sale of African slaves.

NAUTICUS.

The Result in the Fifth District of New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call the attention of the canvassers in this District to one fact before they announce the official count for Member of Congress. Many of the Fusion tickets, which were headed respectively BELL and EVERETT, DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and Fusion Democratic, bore the name of WILLIAM PENNINGTON for Member of Congress, instead of that of NEHEMIAH PERRY. At some of the polling places, as I can testify from personal observation, these ballots were counted simply by the catch words which I have mentioned, the name of the candidates for Congress not receiving so much as a glance. Now, would it not be well for the friends of Gov. PENNINGTON to insist on a legal and accurate count of all the ballots cast in the District, before they resign themselves to be misrepresented by Mr. PERRY. To be sure, it might not result in returning Mr. PENNINGTON, but I have no doubt that Mr. PERRY'S majority, which has already fallen off materially from the 3,000 which he claimed before election, would suffer a still further and very gratifying reduction.

T.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Wurzburg Propositions—The Celebration of the Battle of Leipsic—King Max Put Out by a Student, and the Student Put Out by the Police—The Case of Princes—The Crisis in Austria—Paraguay and the Zollverein—Large Sale of Pictures to a Rothschild—New Opera by the Duke of Coburg—The Crown-Lands of Austria—Field-Marshal Benedek.

FREIBERG, SAXONY, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1860.

The so-called "Würzburg Propositions" have been handed in at last to the Courts of Austria and Prussia. They comprise the programme of the Southern and Middle States of Germany, in reference to the vital question of the "War Constitution of the Confederation," or the command and arrangement of the German armies in case of war. I need not say that this programme fails to reach the present anarchy and confusion in the military affairs of the country; for it preserves the divided command of the army, which is the source of all this evil. So long as every little Prince will insist upon being a commander-in-chief in time of war, there is no possibility of united military action on the part of the Confederation.

The anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic was celebrated in an unusually enthusiastic manner at Munich. A grand festival was held in KNOAB'S Beer-Cellar, which was ornamented with flags of blue and white, the Bavarian colors, while a great German Eagle was hung with the black, red, gold of the Revolution, and the colors of Schleswig-Holstein, which were half hidden in black crape. The entertainments consisted of beer, enlivened by music, and music, varied with beer. King LUDWIG, who was at Darmstadt, answered a dispatch sent him by the Committee, congratulating him upon the Battle of Leipsic, in the somewhat exaggerated strain: "Never did I receive a telegram which gave me so much pleasure. Heretofore, as now, I was always only German, through and through."

The ex-King's picture hung in the festive hall, side by side with that of "Father ARNDT," who died under sentence of imprisonment from a Bavarian Court. It was more of a compliment to the living sovereign than to the dead poet.

Many songs, revived on this occasion, had their birth in the "war of German freedom," in the early part of the century. The final display of fireworks included an immense piece, representing the Battle of Leipsic.

The same city, where this took place, contains a bronze obelisk to the memory of the Bavarian soldiers who fell in the Russian campaign, and other wars of NAPOLEON, *fighting against their countrymen*, in the French ranks. The obelisk is cast from captured cannon, and bears, as part of its inscription, the words: "They died for the Fatherland." Not long ago, King MAX was making a very patriotic speech at the May-fest of the Munich artists, and alluded to the "brave Bavarian Army, which is ready to die for its country." A young Russian student in the crowd pertinently, yet impertinently, asked, "Which country, pray?" and added the well-known words on the obelisk, "*Auch sie starben für's Vaterland!*" The royal orator was so disconcerted by the untimely quotation, that he could not proceed with his memorized speech, until the police had marched off the offender.

To return to the Battle of Leipsic. The occasion was celebrated at other places in Germany besides Munich—such as Würzberg, Heidelberg, Leipsic, Gera, Hanover, Wiesbaden, Nürnberg, Nördlingen and Stuttgart. Here in Freiberg a few cannon shot were fired; but none of us knew what it was all about, and attributed it to some royal birthday, or to a sudden activity in blasting on the line of the railroad.

I need scarcely tell you that this great demonstration at Munich

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Spirit of the Press—Notices of Religious Movements—Services To-morrow.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS AND THE ELECTION.

The *Independent* is jubilant over the election of MR. LINCOLN. It says, in commenting on the result:

"The power of the slave-interest at Washington is broken. The incubus of slavery is thrown off from the Federal Government. For the four years after the Fourth of March next, offices under the General Government will be had not for subserviency to Slavery and to the sectional interests, institutions and measures of the South, but for an honest and capable devotion to the righteous ends of Government under a Constitution of Freedom. The slaves are not emancipated—for no voting or legislation at the North can reach their case. And yet the day of their safe and peaceable emancipation will be visibly hastened by the inauguration of an era of freedom at Washington. The seat of Government is emancipated from the rule of the bludgeon and the bowie-knife. The Post-office is emancipated from the terrors of mob-law. The highways of trade and travel are freed from the ruffianism of slave-drivers. Northern cotton-merchants are emancipated from the dread of disunion. And, most of all, speech and pen and vote at the South, will be emancipated from the terrorism that has so long repressed any honest and manly sentiment against slavery."

The *Observer*, writing while the contest was pending, says:

"Whoever is President, the country is ours. Whether the man of our choice, or one whom we oppose, is called to administer the Government, it is our duty and our desire as good citizens to submit to the decision of the people, and do all that in us lies to preserve the country from violence or disorder. This we say while yet the election is in the future; though a *single day* will now decide the question on which such momentous consequences depend."

The *Churchman* allows itself to speak on the subject. It remarks:

"As was almost universally expected, the returns show that Mr. LINCOLN has been elected to hold the most responsible office in the gift of the people of these United States. Many and reasonable fears have been expressed as to the policy which will be inaugurated on the accession to power of the leader of the Republican Party; but we trust that, by God's blessing, those fears will prove groundless, and that peace and prosperity will continue to bless us as a nation. But we know that these results can only be expected so long as we are a God-fearing and God-serving people; and that if we forsake God, He will also forsake us. In one sense, we must accept the aphorism, *vox populi, vox Dei*, though we have ourselves not the slightest doubt that all Governments, not excepting our own, as they now exist, are founded on essentially wrong principles, and that neither earthly king nor ballot-box are Heaven-ordained. As Christians, and, consequently, good citizens, our duty is to submit to the powers that be, as ordained of God, but still to strive for the right as God has permitted us to see it."

The Montreal (C. W.) *Witness*, in its issue of the 7th, says:

"The future of a nation hangs upon to-day, and that the first nation in the world, with the exception of Great Britain. We have very little doubt how the election will turn out. It is everywhere expected that a tall, hard-working, teetotal Western pioneer is going to be sent by the national vote to take up his residence at the White House. Yet it will look rather queer, to have no more respectable Presidential levees, &c.; for how could they be respectable without something stronger than coffee to refresh the guests? Even Canada will look puzzled, and wonder how a nation will get on with a teetotaler at its head."

PROTESTANTS IN SPAIN.

Recently English Protestants in Spain addressed a memorial to the Home Government, urging that steps should be taken to secure them greater religious liberty. One of the modifications more particularly urged was the necessity of repealing a law which has long been in force, forbidding, under heavy penalties, the profession of any other than the Roman Catholic religion. This "profession" includes all acts of united worship, anything like the meeting of a congregation, even in a private house. The London *Times* has taken up the cause of its countrymen in earnest. It says:

"As it is, the religious interests of our countrymen in Spain have suffered deeply from the existing state of the Spanish law. We are told of 3,000 or 4,000 English who reside regularly in that country as merchants, clerks, agents, engineers, railway people, miners and founders, besides twice as many travelers or visitors at the Spanish ports, taken there by pleasure, or trade, or health. With this large number of English dispersed all over the country, Protestant worship has only hitherto been held in four places in Spain—Madrid, Cadiz, Malaga and Bilboa, with one or two others occasionally visited by the Bishop of Gibraltar's chaplain; in fact, at this moment we believe it is only going on in two—Madrid and Malaga. Indeed, it was only last November that the Embassy at Madrid began to have a chaplain at all. For 15 years Col. STOPFORD read the service at his own house, and one pious layman represented the whole Anglican Church—bishops, priests and deacons—at the Spanish capital, to the complete satisfaction of the whole Embassy, its chief and officers, and all the English residents in Madrid, who considered their spiritual interests as quite safe in the hands of the excellent Colonel, and expressed no desire for a more regular ministry. It must be candidly confessed that the religious interests of our countrymen have not suffered the less at the hands of the Spanish law from the fact that when persecution takes the simply negative form of obstruction to public worship it is very apt to be seconded by a principle of indigenous reluctance on the part of the intended worshipers, whose hearts are in too great sympathy with the law. The respect felt for Spanish law by the four hundred residents of Barcelona was such that only fifteen attended service when the Bishop of Gibraltar's chaplain officiated there last Christmas. One defaulter was very sorry, but "his little savings" were really in peril if he attended heretical worship. * * * * There can be no reason at the present day for keeping up an absurd and unjust prohibition, scouted by all the Roman Catholic countries of Europe except Spain—scouted even by the Papal Government itself. Such a law must go to the wall as soon as ever an English Government formally asserts the right of its subjects to united worship—as a right which stands on exactly the same ground as that of any social meeting—as a right which they cannot with any religious honor abandon, and which Spain cannot without the grossest scandal and injustice refuse."

THE BAPTISTS IN OHIO.

The Convention of Baptists in Ohio assembled in Zanesville on the 35th. About 300 persons were in attendance. Rev. H. M. RICHARDSON, of Hamliton, preached the opening sermon, and the State Board submitted its report. From it we learn that the amount of missionary labor performed was equal to 537 weeks, by one man. Number of baptisms by missionaries, 218. The Convention is out of debt, and has a surplus in its treasury. The report recommended the commencement of no new mission, unless the Convention were prepared and determined to sustain it, until a self-supporting Church was established. The report was adopted.

The Treasurer's report presents the following statistics: Total receipts, $3,713 01; expenditure, including debt, 2,763 99. Balance, $950 02. The missionary sermon was preached by Rev. J. L. DOUGLAS, returned missionary from the Bassein Station. A collection of $50, to be equally divided between home and foreign missions, was then taken. Resolutions were adopted fixing upon the sum of $5,000 to be raised during the ensuing year, and designating Mansfield as the next place of meeting.

AN INTERESTING CELEBRATION.

On Sunday last the one hundredth anniversary of St. Paul's (P. E.) Church, in Philadelphia, was celebrated. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. NEWTON, delivered a sermon at the morning service, in which he reviewed the past and present condition of the Church, before a large and attentive audience. St. Paul's Church has a very interesting history. It was the fourth Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, and the congregation was the third of that denomination, St. Peter's having been erected as a "Chapel of Ease" to Christ Church, and both congregations for many years forming a single corporation.

The first Episcopal Congregation formed in the city was Gloria Dei, (the Swedes Church,) which was organized in 1676, several years before the landing of PENN. Christ Church was organized in 1695, and St. Paul's in 1760, the present church edifice having been erected in 1762, under the supervision of its first pastor, Rev. Dr. MCCLENAGHAN. Among the Rectors who have officiated in St. Paul's, were Rev. Drs. MCCOSKRY, PILMORE, ALLEN, BENT and STEPHEN H. TYNG, at whose suggestion a number of improvements were made to the building. At present the congregation is in a highly-flourishing condition, the debt which was incurred by remodeling the church having been entirely removed.

DR. CHEEVER IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, writing from London on the 16th ult., sketches Dr. CHEEVER'S progress. On Thursday, the 11th inst., a meeting of ministers and laymen, connected with the Evangelical Churches of the metropolis, was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, to extend Dr. CHEEVER fraternal greeting. MR. SAMUEL MORLEY, the Chairman of a former meeting, apologized in a note for his non-attendance, and said that he gave the £50 which he had contributed to DR. CHEEVER himself, and not to his congregation. The correspondent writes:

"Dr. CHEEVER is now in Scotland. On Sunday, the 14th, he preached to crowded congregations in Glasgow; in the morning, in the Eglin-street Church (Congregational); and in the evening, in the Zion Church, (Free.) He will hold a series of meetings in Glasgow, previous to going to Edinburgh, where an enthusiastic reception awaits him. Measures are in progress in London for the delivery, in London, of a course of lectures by Dr. CHEEVER on his return from the North. It will probably consist of six dit-courses. St. James', Freemasons' or Exeter Hall will be taken for the occasion. Some distinguished person will preside on each occasion. This course of lectures will be followed by an aggregate public meeting, at which it is expected Lord BROUGHAM will fill the chair."

NEW CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.

The congregation of the Park Presbyterian Church (Rev. T. L. CUYLER'S) will break ground for their new edifice on Monday next, at 4 P. M. Several addresses will be delivered. It is proposed to erect a building of the same form and dimensions with Rev. Mr. BEECHER'S present church.

STRENGTH OF THE UNITARIANS.

The *Christian Freeman*, of London, advances the following assertion:

"One hundred years ago there were somewhere about one hundred Unitarian ministers in the world; now there are nearly three thousand distinctly so. There was then a population of about fifty thousand Unitarians, principally in Transylvania, now there are about two millions of Christian Unitarians. One hundred years ago there were about one hundred and twenty Unitarian churches, now there are not less than three thousand five hundred."

Religious Services To-Morrow.

Rev. Dr. WM. HOGE, colleague of Dr. SPRING, will preach on behalf of the Female Magdalen Benevolent Society, in the Pilgrim Church, Rev. Dr. STORRS', corner Remsen and Henry streets, Brooklyn, in the evening. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken in aid of the objects of the Association, which commend themselves to the sympathy and aid of the whole community. The Association is in excellent hands, and is managed with great energy and wisdom.

There will be a meeting, in the evening, at Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, to bid farewell to Mr. GILBERT, who goes as a missionary to Callao, Peru, under a joint commission from the American and Foreign Christian Union and the American Seaman's Friend Society.

Rev. CHAS. C. GOSS, Secretary of the New-York Evangelical Alliance, will preach, at 3 P. M., in the Local Preachers' large tent, junction of Broadway, Fifty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue. There will be preaching in German at 4½ P. M., and in English at 7 o'clock.

The annual meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society will be held, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., will preach the sermon.

Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., will preach to the young at 3 P. M., in the Calvary Baptist Church, West Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The third quarterly concert of the Sunday-School will be given in the evening.

The Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Youth's Burman Bibleand School Society will be held in the er-street Baptist Church this evening.

The annual sermon before the Ladies' Misson Society of the Stanton-street Baptist Church will be delivered in the evening by Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D.

The Commissioners of Emigration and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, NOV. 8, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent report of the New-York Commissioners of Emigration has given publicity to erroneous and prejudicial statements concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which should not be suffered to remain without notice and correction.

It is stated that the system of booking emigrant passengers in Europe was adopted by the New-York Roads as a measure of self-defence, whereas the facts show that the New-York Central Railroad commenced the system, about eleven years since, with Messrs. WOLF and RISCHMULLER as their agents, both in this country and in Europe. A similar arrangement was shortly afterwards entered into by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with Messrs. WEED and MABEY. The competition thus created by the New-York Roads compelled the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the Spring of 1855, to adopt the same system.

As an agreement for the exclusive privilege furnished the New-York roads, it is asserted, in the Commissioners' Report, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company "passes through a neighboring territory, and has no interest in common with our City and State." If a road that furnishes a route to any point in the West, Northwest or Southwest, beyond Cleveland, from sixty to one hundred and fifty miles shorter than any other; that opens to New-York a rich section of country which cannot be reached in any other way; that carries from New-York 35,000 tons, and pours into her lap 60,000 tons of freight per annum, is entitled to no consideration from the business interests of this City, such an assertion might be warranted.

It is understood that the European agents add from 20 to 25 per cent. to the net rates, so that the emigrant pays no more for the ticket in Europe than in New-York, (the ocean passage excepted,) as the same percentage is added at Castle Garden.

The agent sent to Europe in 1857, by the Commissioners, could not effect any arrangement with the Governments of England and France, to abolish the booking system. It was so obvious that the plan proposed by the Commissioners placed them in the position of mere emigrant agents for the New-York roads, that the great advantages to accrue to the emigrant could not be seen by the authorities of those countries. In Germany, however, their plan was successful, and the result is that the New-York roads have the entire control of the route for emigrants arriving from Bremen or Hamburg.

The Commissioners state in their report, that they have certain arrangements with the New-York Central and Erie Companies, and are ready to grant the same privileges to other roads on the same terms. In reply to this, it may be said that the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company uniformly expressed their willingness to enter into any general arrangement in which all the roads could unite upon equal terms in Castle Garden, and have been as uniformly refused such advantages by the Commissioners.

The expenses of the landing dépôt paid by the New-York Companies, on which so much stress is laid, are *paid by the Emigrants*, as the "Commutation money" of two dollars per head, charged to the shipowners, is included by them in the price of the ticket sold to the emigrant for the Atlantic passage.

The great object of the immigrant, on his arrival in this country, is to get safely, quickly and comfortably to his destination. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has carried a large number annually, and no complaint has ever come back of ill-treatment, baggage being lost, or the practice of any extortion. It will be the aim of this Company in the future, as it has been in the past, to maintain the superior advantages of its route, notwithstanding the efforts of the Commissioners to convey the impression that the immigrant's only safety in going to the West, is by way of Buffalo or Dunkirk.

McDONALD & BISCHOFF,
Emigrant Agents Penn. Railroad,
No. 8 Battery-place.

Railroad Brakes Worked by Steam.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The numerous and disastrous accidents which have occurred on railroads in this country, from the inability to arrest a train in motion with sufficient promptness, have turned my attention to the subject of an improved brake.

I have gone on the assumption that steam, which is used to drive a train, may also be used to stop it, and have invented a system of applying it which I believe will be perfectly effectual. I can simultaneously stop all the wheels of a train, without clashing or danger of any kind, and without the slightest chance of damage, to locomotive, cars or passengers. My system dispenses with brakemen altogether, the whole control of the train being in the hands of the engineer. I am sure that it will be found very economical, and contribute largely to the safety and good management of railroads.

I shall be happy to explain it to any persons interested, who may call at my office, No. 99 Crosby-street.

AUGUSTIN MORTERA.

A Word of Precaution to Salesmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Annually, many business men die from disease of the lungs, caused directly or indirectly by going into the basements and sub-basements of their stores, while heated by exercise consequent upon showing the country merchant through their entire up-stairs stock. It is not an unusual thing for a salesman, (or member of the firm,) dripping wet with perspiration, to go down stairs into an atmosphere that is *cold, damp and impure*, and remain perhaps an hour. Is it not strange that each such exposure does not produce inflammation of the lungs or rheumatism. Many of the cases of consumption are clearly traceable to a "cold" taken while selling a "bill" down stairs. The best protection (until basements are so constructed that they are absolutely free from dampness, with plenty of light and good ventilation,) is to always wear substantial *woolen* under-garments. Never go into the basement to sell a bill of goods without wearing a *woolen coat*. If an old or thin coat has been worn while selling the customer up-stairs, *put on a thicker one when you take him into the basement*. MC.

Affairs in Honduras.

FATE OF COL. RUDLER—AMERICANS FINED AND IMPRISONED.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* writes as follows from the Ruatan Bay Islands, under date of Oct. 23:

"I take the opportunity to send you a few lines by the good-looking Captain of the filibustering schooner *John A. Taylor*. I presume that Her Majesty's steamship *Gladeator* brought you the news of the death of WALKER; the surviving members of his party were on board of her.

I notice that a Truxillo correspondent of one of the Havana papers pretends to give his dying speech. I know that this cannot be relied upon, from the best authority. I have also been informed that not an American or Englishman was present when he was so brutally shot, of which you have no doubt the full particulars; he died a true Catholic, and was attended to the place of execution by a priest of that denomination. It is said that his effects and some letters that he wrote just before his death, were handed over to the American Consul. He told the commandant, to whom he was handed over by the English, in reply to some insulting remark, that he was not the only WALKER in the United States. I am almost positive that, from the moment of his capture, he was not allowed to see any person whatever except the officials in command.

The people here very generally condemn the conduct of the Captain of the *Icarus*, in surrendering him and Col. RUDLER unconditionally to the "Spaniards."

I believe that Lieut.-Gov. PRICE has been recalled from Belize to Jamaica. He will leave the colony a pearl without—Price.

The last brilliant act of his Excellency was the imprisonment of Mr. HODGE, of the very respectable firm of HYDE, HODGE & Co., large mahogany cutters. I do not know the particulars; but after three days' confinement he was released, and immediately commenced suit for $50,000 damages, and has since gone to England to lay his case before the home Government.

A few days since two Americans arrived here from the interior of Honduras. They report having met with Col. RUDLER and his guard at a small village between Truxillo and Comayagua; he then had the fever, but did not complain of any ill-treatment on the part of his captors, and seemed on the whole to be doing very well; they also state that the country was quiet, and that they were everywhere treated with respect. The people generally seemed to be very much opposed to the present Government, but very cautious in regard to expressing their opinions.

I understand from a friend that in a late debate in the Honduras Assembly, the proceedings of which were published in the Government organ at Comayagua, that one of the opposition members objected to receiving the Bay Island on account of the extra expense which such a course would entail upon the country. He was replied to by a Government member, who states that on the contrary the people of those Islands were wealthy, and were not only able to be taxed for the support of a garrison at Ruatan, but could undoubtedly be induced to pay the $5,000 annually to the Mosquito King for the education of his subjects, which the treaty called . . .

Two days before the arrival of the *Taylor*, Mr. JONES and Mr. THOMPSON, two persons belonging to the island, who had committed no offence, were seized with their vessel in the act of carrying plantains (are plantains contraband of war?) to Gen. WALKER by the *Icarus*, and delivered to the authorities at Truxillo, were discharged after five weeks' imprisonment and the payment of $300.

A Curious Duel.

From the St. Louis Republican.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

One of the funniest duels that I ever heard of, came off a few days ago on the Gentilly Road, the principals being two young French creoles of the Second District, Messieurs ST. ROMES and CARRIERE. Their cause of action dates back a twelvemonth or more, and had its origin in an accusation preferred by C. against Sr. R., of having written a letter to the *Life in Boston*, (excuse me for expecting you to name the filthy sheet in the *Republican*,) in which he maligned the character of a virtuous and highly respectable young lady of this city. CARRIERE, who was acquainted with the lady, denounced him in unmeasured terms, and the consequence was, that he was attacked in the street by Sr. R. and his brother. Although the parties were well armed, and well disposed to use their weapons, only a small and harmless quantity of blood was drawn, in consequence of the officious interference of outsiders, who had no interest in the matter, and had no invitation from either party to render their services.

As the fates would have it, these unfortunate young men, after indulging a prospective hostility for more than twelve months, while their respective friends maintained an armed neutrality, met, renewed their quarrel, bandied injurious epithets, and finally exchanged blows. A challenge from CARRIERE to ST. ROMES followed, and the latter at once proved beyond all question his faculty for doing extraordinary things. To the horror and amazement of every connoisseur and amateur of the science of single combat, he chose *flint-lock* pistols for the weapons, and, what was worse, the challenger was bound to submit to this incomprehensible, old fogyish notion, and take the chances of popping his man off with a weapon that might not go off at all, and if it did, would certainly go—fizz—bang! They met at the usual place of fighting, and endeavored to preserve the utmost courtesy and the extreme of stoical composure. The preliminaries were arranged, and they were put in position. The word was given, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" "Ready!" "Fire—one—two—three?" and a simultaneous click, click, of the two ineffectual old flint-locks, was the only response to the dreadful summons, while the two combatants ducked their heads in anticipation of the tardy leaden messengers. There was not even a flash in the pan, and so it was decided to pick their flints and try it again. Again CARRIERE'S pistol, like an obstinate mule, refused to go; ST. ROMES', also, gave a click, and then, as if changing its mind, discharged a cloud of smoke from the pan, followed by another from the muzzle, and a stunning report, like that of a heavily loaded musket. Nobody was hurt, and CARRIERE'S seconds then withdrew their man, concluding that it was wasting time to fight when he couldn't get a shot and stood no chance of being hit himself. He, however, took the affair (which the bystanders looked upon as a good joke) in high dudgeon—swore terribly at his bad luck—entreated piteously for another chance—thought he could fix "the cussed old flint so it would go next time," and represented, in forcible and moving terms, the injustice of being shot at and not permitted to have an answering crack at his enemy. It was all in vain; his seconds refused to act, and the other party destroyed his last hope by withdrawing from the well-fought field.

THE HOMICIDE IN NEW-HAVEN.—One of the Police Courts in New-Haven, Conn., is now investigating the homicide of young STAFFORD. On Wednesday morning a most affecting scene occurred. The mother of young BELDEN, who had just arrived in town, came into the court-room, and threw herself upon her son's neck, sobbing, "My son, my son, how came you here?" She finally sank into her son's arms, where she remained in an almost unconscious state throughout the day.

—Thomas H. Benton Bruner, a barber in St. Joseph, Mo., recently succeeded in winning the heart and hand of one of the fair damsels in that city. While he was enjoying his honeymoon he received information that a wife who had prior claims upon him, was about coming to see him; and to avoid an unpleasant scene, he left there suddenly, writing a note to his second wife, to inform her that he would return in a few days. Soon she received a letter, stating that he had been killed on the railroad and that if she desired to have the body of her deceased spouse she must come for it. Her brother-in-law at once procured a coffin and started, but when he reached the town at which the letter was dated, he learned that the whole story was a hoax. At last accounts he was in pursuit of the gay deceiver, asserting most solemnly that the coffin should not go back empty.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

COMPROMISE OF ASSAULTS—SENTENCE OF A GIRL TO SING SING—A THIEF TRIED WITHOUT COUNSEL—ALLEGED ROBBERY OF A GERMAN BY HIS MISTRESS.

The first case yesterday was that of Joseph S. Hunt, Jr., indicted for felonious assault. He pleaded guilty to a simple assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

Michael Toots, *alias* Norton, arraigned upon four indictments for burglary and larceny, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial on Monday next.

William Roberts, indicted for larceny, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded till Monday for trial.

Mary Brown, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery, and judgment was suspended at the request of the complainant.

The case of James Quinn, remitted from a magistrate, on the complaint of the Public Charity Commissioners, under the bastardy act, was postponed one week.

Thomas Watson was next placed at the bar, on an indictment for grand larceny.

The prosecution commenced the examination of the first witness, Mary Reardon, a servant in the house in which the alleged larceny was committed. Without concluding the examination, however, a juror was withdrawn, and a plea taken of guilty of an attempt. Prisoner was then remanded for sentence.

Lewis Smith and Catherine Smith were next put to the bar, indicted for grand larceny.

Wm. E. Strow testified that he was book-keeper in the clothing store of Dayton & Glider, at No. 35 Chambers-street. On the 15th of October he saw Lewis Smith in the basement. Smith immediately came towards the witness and inquired for some person whom witness did not know, witness next saw four coats, worth $35, lying on the stairs beside the prisoner; the woman, Catherine Smith, was also beside him. No further witnesses were examined. Upon inquiry, the Court learned that the prisoners were married, and, therefore, instructed the jury that they must acquit the woman, whom the law presumed to be acting under the compulsion of her husband. In the case of the man, the jury must find according to the facts proved. While the jury were consulting, a member of the bar asked the Court that he might address them a few words as *amicus curiæ*. The Court refused the application, as the case was already in the hands of the jury. The verdict, rendered after nearly two hours absence of the jury, was acquittal for Catharine, who was discharged, and of guilty against Lewis, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The sentence was accordingly passed, of two years in State Prison, the lowest term which the law allowed.

The case of Charles Meyer, indicted for felonious assault, was next called. Counsel stated that the prisoner was absent in Europe, and asked, therefore, a postponement. The Court denied the application, and the bail was forfeited.

Sarah Chapman and Margaret Donahoe, indicted for forgery, were then put to the bar. The prisoners were good-looking American girls, who had been passing counterfeit money. Several witnesses testified to the good character of Margaret Donahoe, who was only 17 years of age, and had probably been led into the commission of the crime by her older companion. The Court discharged Margaret under suspended judgment, and sent Sarah two years to the State Prison. The latter asked that she might be sent to the Island, instead of State Prison, that her mother's feelings might be spared. The request was refused.

The prisoners, Stringer and Tully, indicted for larceny, were next brought out for sentence, upon their previous plea of guilty. Proof of Tully's good character was given, and judgment suspended. The present was Stringer's second offence, and he was sentenced six months to the Penitentiary.

Mary Baker, apparently about 20 years of age, indicted for larceny, was next brought to trial. Lewis Rosenthal, a German, testified, through the interpreter, that he had frequently seen the prisoner in his store and elsewhere. On the 19th of June $709 were stolen from him; two hundred of it being in bills, the rest in gold. He went into the prisoner's room with her, when she took the money from the pocket of his pantaloons, which he had left hanging on a chair while in bed. He saw the prisoner carry his clothes out of the room, and take the money therefrom. She then threw the garments inside the door and went away. At first he thought it was a joke, and said nothing. Upon cross-examination witness stated that he was 53 years of age, and had a wife and children in Germany. Yet for the last three years he had been living with the prisoner; nearly a year of which time the pair had passed for man and wife. The witness then went into details of his connection with the prisoner, showing that he had been accustomed to counsel with her in general matters, and that she had known for several weeks of his having the money about him.

No other witnesses were called in the case, and the counsel for the defence briefly summed up to the jury.

The jury should not place confidence in the statements of a man confessing unblushingly that while he had a wife and children in Germany, he had been living in adulterous intercourse with the prisoner. The witness in his present testimony had contradicted his affidavit made for the prisoner's arrest. In the affidavit, which the counsel read, the witness had sworn only that he suspected the accused, while on the present trial he testified to having seen her take the money.

The Court commented briefly on the testimony, and charged that if it appeared that the complainant allowed the prisoner to take the money, without interposing any objection, it would be no larceny. The jury must also give due weight to the fact that the complainant had allowed three months to pass after the alleged larceny before making a complaint. The jury retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was, therefore, discharged.

Henry Broslue, who had been indicted for grand larceny, as having received the property alleged to have been stolen by the prisoner last tried, was brought out and discharged by proclamation, the District-Attorney stating that he should not press the prosecution.

The prisoner Halpin, indicted for assault and battery committed on the person of Policeman Williamson, was brought on, when the complainant withdrew complaint, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned till Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, when a Calendar, which will be found at the head of our legal column, will be taken up.

Can Sovereignty be Guilty of Laches?

IS THE COLLECTION OF TAXES BARRED BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS?

The People of the State of New-York vs. *The Mutual Safety Insurance Company and Henry W. Johnson, Receiver.*—This was a motion to set aside the Referee's report made in this case. That report, made by Edward P. Cowles, awarded to the People an amount of about $43,500, as the proportion of taxes due from the corporation known as "The Mutual Safety Insurance Company," for a period of six years previous to its dissolution in October, 1850. The People claimed from 1843, to be for seven years.

The action was commenced by the entry (by consent) of an order of reference under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, to determine the plaintiffs' claim against the receiver, for taxes levied upon the company for the years 1843 to 1849, inclusive. The cause having been tried before such referee, he made his report thereon to this court in favor of the plaintiffs' claim, which the defendant now moves, under the provisions of the statutes above referred to, to set aside.

The Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1838, amended in 1843, so far as respected the time fixed for publishing its annual statement.

It was organized and commenced, and continued the business of insurance until the 5th October, 1850, when, upon application of the majority of the Trustees, it was, by a decree of the Supreme Court, dissolved, and the defendant, Henry W. Johnson, was appointed Receiver of its assets.

Prior to such dissolution, and during the respective years 1843 to 1849 inclusive, taxes were levied upon the Company and warrants for the collection thereof issued to the Collector or Receiver of Taxes at the respective times. Payment was demanded and refused, and no personal property was found upon which to levy.

The substance of the defence on the reference was that the evidence did not establish that the taxes had been properly levied; that if such taxes had been properly levied, still the respective claims therefor had become and were barred by the statute of limitations; that even if the claims were valid, still the plaintiffs were only entitled to a report for the taxes levied without interest, and that as to the payment of such sum, the State has no priority over the other creditors of the Company.

The Referee decided and reported accordingly, that the taxes had been properly levied; that while the statute of limitations could be set up by the Receiver, yet that it only applied to so much of the demands in suit as to which more than *six* years had run "after the right of the State matured and before the dissolution of the corporation," and that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover for so much of their demands as to which six years had not elapsed *from the time they accrued up to the dissolution of the corporation*, together with interest from the time they became the property of the plaintiffs; and that the question of priority of payment should be reserved until the final distribution of the trust fund, or until the further order of the Court upon the subject, and that plaintiffs were entitled to judgment for the several sums of principal, with interest on such sums from the several dates following, up to the date of his report, (above given.)

It appears that the assets in the hands of the receiver amount to about $70,000, while the liabilities of the Company amount to about $200,000, (including the taxes in suit.) The defendants appealed from that report, and their appeal was now heard at General Term of the Supreme Court. The appellants claim that this proceeding to enforce the payment of the taxes claimed, is bound by the statute of limitations. The people respond that at common law, taxes were part of the Royal Revenue, and had priority over all other claims against the property of the persons assessed, and that in this State the People succeed to the rights of the Crown. The statute giving preference to taxes, in the distribution of estates of deceased persons, was only an affirmance of the common law. It was also argued that it was a part of the Royal prerogative that no laches should be imputed to the King; nor should he suffer by any negligence of his officers; in this country the people also succeed to the prerogative rights of the Crown. It had been held in the case of the United States *vs.* Nicoll, (12 Wheaton, 505; 3 Mason, 446; 9 Wheaton, 720; 1 Peters, 1 Mass. 347,) that laches is not imputable to Government. Decision reserved.

E. H. Owen and Chas. O'Conor for appellants; L. Tremain for the people.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Williams* vs. *McFarland*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Scott* vs. *Cotton*.—Motion denied—costs to abide event.

Shardlow vs. *Ellis*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Same vs. *Same*.—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Same vs. *Same*.—Granted; costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 9.

$7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	83½	250	Harlem R. Pref	39
5,000	do	86¾	100	do	38¾
4,000	Virginia St. 6s..	88¾	50	Reading Railroad	40¾
4,000	do	88	250	do	40¾
5,000	N. C. State 6s	94	1350	do	40¾
3,000	Missouri St. 6s..	76¼	100	do	s15 40¾
10,000	do	76	350	Michigan Cen. R.	60¾
5,000	do	s60 75¾	450	do	s30 60¾
500	Cal. St. 7s	93	15	do	61
2,000	do	94	150	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	16¾
5,000	Erie 2d M. Bds..	99¾	150	do	16¾
8,000	E. R. 6th M. B..	72	50	do	16¾
12,000	Har. R. 1st M..	95	87	New-Jersey Cen. R.	114
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	75½	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	37½
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	83¾	400	do	37¾
4,500	do	94	300	do	37¾
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	54	300	do	s30 37¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	27	200	do	s10 37¾
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	97½	100	do	b30 37¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	74	100	do	b60 37¾
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	46	360	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	71
1 000	D., L. & W. 2d M.	95	15	do	71½
17	Bank of New-York	100	50	do	b30 71½
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	97½	350	do	70¾
6	Metropolitan Bank	121	100	do	s30 70¾
100	N. Y. Central R.	81¾	100	do	s30 70¾
300	do	81½	150	Clev. & Pitts. R.	11¾
300	do	b60 82	1300	Gal. & Chic R.	69½
1100	do	81	150	do	69¾
100	do	s15 81	200	do	69½
100	do	s10 81	100	do	s30 69½
850	Erie Railroad	34	200	do	s10 69½
150	do	s30 33½	50	do	b30 69½
200	do	s15 34	750	Clev. & Tol. R.	33
100	do	s10 34	700	do	32¾
25	do	34½	200	do	s30 32¾
50	do	34½	150	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	61¾
100	do	b60 34½	500	do	61
50	Had. Riv. R.	57	200	do	61½
50	do	56¾	100	do	s30 61½
45	Harlem R.	16½	400	Chic. Bur. & Quin. R.	79
350	do	16¾	50	do	78¾
100	do	s30 16¾	50	Milw. & Miss. R.	12
50	Del., L. & Western R.	90			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	500	Mich. Cen. R.	60
$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87½	100	do	b60 61
5,000	La. C. & Mil. L. & R.	18	100	do	s30 59½
170	Pacific Mail S. Co.	93	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	16
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 81¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	68
100	do	bawk 80½	150	do	67¾
100	do	s10 80½	100	do	s30 67½
1000	do	80¾	1200	do	67¾
300	do	80½	800	Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	36
900	do	80	50	Panama Railroad	123
100	do	s3 80¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	70
200	do	b60 81	100	do	69½
100	do	b60 81¾	50	do	69¾
100	Harlem R.	s30 16	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	31½
150	do	16¾	300	do	31¾
800	Erie Railroad	34	200	do	31
700	do	s30 33½	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	60
50	do	33¾	100	do	b30 60½
500	Hud. Riv. R.	56	50	do	b60 60¼
50	Reading Railroad	39¾	200	do	59½
1200	do	39	300	do	59
100	do	38	50	do	s15 58¾
235	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	78			

FRIDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The Stock Exchange grows more feverish with the angry political discussion from the South, and the fall to-day is assisted by the sudden turn of the Gold Exchanges in favor of that quarter. The telegraphic advices from New-Orleans place bills on England at a figure which attracts prompt means, in Gold itself, by express from this City, as a speculation. This operation has been going on for some days without being felt by the large Banks having correspondence with the South, and the impression is that a few millions will suffice to restore the Exchanges to their ordinary equilibrium. The only damage to confidence, growing out of it, is the impression that the sudden unwillingness of the New-Orleans Banks to move the Cotton crop freely, by the usual purchase of Exchanges both on New-York and Liverpool, is the result of political distrust in the harmony of the Union. But thus far we see no other evidence of such feeling at New-Orleans; none certainly on the popular vote on Tuesday for the Presidency, and we much doubt whether the State of Louisiana will manifest, in any shape, a dis

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DEAD HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—CAPTAIN KYD—THE FRISKY COBBLER—THREE THIEVES—DODGING FOR A WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From the highly interesting special dispatches from various points, which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the disunion feeling in the South has already reached its culminating point, and that a calmer condition of the Southern mind is gradually being attained. Even in South Carolina, according to our latest accounts, the people are not so ready for extreme measures as we were led to infer from the first intelligence following the knowledge of the success of Mr. LINCOLN, and, of course, unless South Carolina takes the lead, it is not probable that any movement towards a disruption of the Union will be made in any other quarter. A dispatch from Columbia, received yesterday, announces that a bill had passed the Senate providing for the calling of a State Convention to consider the subject of secession, but fixing the 8th of January as the day for electing delegates thereto, and the 16th of January for the assembling of the Convention. The House may insist upon an earlier day, but there is evidently a disposition not to be too precipitate. From Washington we learn that the President and Cabinet held a meeting yesterday, at which the condition of affairs in the South was discussed. President BUCHANAN, according to the dispatch of our correspondent, is confident that South Carolina will leave the Confederacy, *but not during his term of office.* Should the issue, however, be precipitated before that time, he believes it to be madness to attempt coercion, as that would have the effect to disrupt the whole Union. It is understood that Secretary COBB alone excused the extreme position of the Palmetto State. The hope was generally entertained that, even in case she saw fit to secede, the cool judgment of the best men of the South would prevent any such action on the part of other States. At any rate, should South Carolina annul the resolutions by which she adhered to the Federal Constitution, *she will be let alone by the present Administration.* It seems that the rumor of the resignation of the Collector of the Port of Charleston was untrue, but that the Federal Judge has resigned, as stated. No effort will be made at present to fill the vacancy, as the only embarrassment occasioned will be felt by the South Carolinians themselves.

A meeting of the Southern Medical Students in this City was held last evening at the Breckinridge head-quarters on Broadway, opposite Astor-place, to take action as to whether they should go home or remain here, since Mr. LINCOLN has been elected. Hon. Mr. CLINTON, of Mississippi; Dr. SIMS, of this City; Capt. MORGAN, of Tennessee; Col. DICK, of Maryland, and Gen. BYNUM, of Tennessee, addressed the meeting. The spirit of the assemblage was decidedly in favor of disunion, and of Southerners leaving the City immediately. Speakers favoring these views were applauded, while those advocating milder measures were hissed down.

People of course are particularly busy in the formation of Cabinets for Mr. LINCOLN—for which, according to the dispatch by our Springfield correspondent, he is duly grateful. The latest one, made up yesterday, fixes upon Mr. SEWARD for Secretary of State, F. P. BLAIR, Jr., for Secretary of War, HENRY WINTER DAVIS for Secretary of the Navy, JOHN SHERMAN for Secretary of the Treasury, H. ETHERIDGE for Postmaster-General, S. T. LOGAN for Attorney-General, and JOHN HICKMAN for Secretary of the Interior.

By the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City*, which reached this port yesterday afternoon, we have advices from Havana to the 5th inst. She brings the officers and crew of the American ship *China*, Capt. WIGGINS, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, which was burnt at sea on the night of the 6th inst. The Captain of the *China*, whose statement of the occurrence we give elsewhere, can give no explanation of the origin of the fire. A mutiny had occurred on board the American bark *Champion*, in sight of the harbor of Havana, which put her way from Cienfuegos to San Juan de los Remedios. The Captain, after exhausting every effort to induce the crew to return to duty, was compelled to shoot the cook, who was the ringleader in the affair. He then put into Havana harbor, and delivered himself and his men to the United States Consul, who will send the rebellious crew to Key West for trial. Our correspondent gives the particulars of the examination before the Consul, which tended to establish the fact that the Captain was compelled to the course he pursued in shooting the ringleader. The health of Havana continued good. The Slave-trade seems to be in as flourishing a condition as ever. A fresh cargo of Africans had been recently landed, and another vessel had left for the Coast. Our correspondent furnishes a variety of interesting intelligence, prominent among which will be found a description of a grand fancy dress ball given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Almendares.

The citizens of New-York will no doubt be glad to learn that the West Washington Market controversy is in a fair way of adjustment. The Commissioners of the Land-office met on Thursday evening, at Albany, to consider the matter, and Attorney-General MYERS, from the Committee to whom was referred the question of the value of the property, the condition of the suits, &c., made a report, which recommended that the Board should at once take measures to ascertain the price at which the property could be disposed of to the City. The Board reassembled yesterday, and adopted a resolution that a conference should be had with the City authorities, to learn upon what terms the City is willing to take from the State a release of all its title; and for the purpose of enabling the Committee having the matter in hand to act promptly, it was further resolved that surveys of the property should be completed at the earliest practicable moment. The Board then adjourned, with the understanding that it should assemble again on the 29th inst. Judge BRONSON, the Corporation Counsel, was present at the meetings of the Board, and the parties on both sides expressed the most earnest desire that the controversy should be brought to a close immediately.

In the action to recover for personal injuries, tried in the Superior Court, before Justice ROBERTSON, CREED and wife *vs.* HARTMAN, the jury, yesterday, rendered a verdict of $600 for the plaintiffs. An interesting case, involving the question whether the claim of a State for taxes against a subject may outlaw, was argued before the General Term of the Superior Court. The action was entitled The People *vs.* The Mutual Safety Insurance Company, and HENRY W. JOHNSON, Receiver. In the Common Pleas, the HESSER divorce case, tried before Judge DALY, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. There was very little business of especial interest in the Court of General Sessions. Most of the cases on the calendar were disposed of without lengthy trials. An American girl was sent to Sing-Sing for passing counterfeit money, and a prisoner convicted of larceny received a similar sentence. LEWIS ROSENTHAL, 53 years of age, who has a wife and children in Germany, appeared against a girl of 20, and charged her with having stolen $700, while living with him as his mistress. The prisoner was acquitted.

The Stock Market had another fall of 2½ @ 3 cent. on the general Share list yesterday, New-York Central closing at 79 @ 79½ cent. and the Western Roads under considerable depression.

Rates on freight to British ports tended downwards,—and shippers, taking advantage of the reaction, evinced more disposition to purchase Flour and Wheat, especially the latter, freely. Prices of Flour were depressed; of Wheat, more regular, and, in some instances, firmer. Corn was heavy and lower. Provisions were moderately inquired for, as were also Cotton, Groceries, Hay, Adamantine Candles, Tallow, Whisky, and Spirits Turpentine. Metals, Resin, Tar, Hemp, Fish, Lime, Spices, and Foreign Liquors were lightly dealt in. Hops, Rice and Tobacco, were in good request.

The Right of Secession.

Somebody has telegraphed to the Charleston *Courier*, from Washington, that President BUCHANAN "recognizes the right of secession, but not of nullification." This is a distinction without a difference. If Mr. BUCHANAN has authorized any such announcement his case is more hopeless than we had supposed it to be. He must be dreadfully frightened, by the menaces of the South, to dream of making any such distinction as the basis of official action.

What is secession? It is a withdrawal from the Union,—a termination of the partnership with the other States. If South Carolina secedes, she no longer holds herself bound by the Federal Constitution, nor amenable to Federal law. She ceases not only to take part in Federal legislation, but to yield any obedience to the laws of Congress. She will refuse to pay the duties on imported goods, imposed by the Federal Tariff. She will no longer recognize the necessity of supplying vessels that may leave her ports with clearances from the officers of the Federal Government. The laws of the United States have no longer any application to her, and she will refuse obedience to them in any case whatever. All this is necessarily implied in the idea of secession. In what particular, then, does it differ from nullification? It is only a higher and more aggravated form of it. Nullification may consist in refusing obedience to a single Federal law. Secession involves the refusal to obey *any* law of the Federal Congress.

The Southern Disunionist journals are laying great stress on their assumed right to secede. They are very fond of asserting that this is only a partnership of States from which any one member may secede at will.

They forget, apparently, that this very question was raised and *decided* before the adoption of the Constitution. New-York was unwilling to accept that instrument and join the Union which it created, unless she could terminate her connection with it at pleasure. Her proposal was to join for five or six years, with the right then to withdraw if she desired. ALEXANDER HAMILTON was inclined to favor the compromise, and wrote to MADISON in regard to it from Poughkeepsie July, 1788, in these terms:

"You will understand that *the only qualification will be the reservation of a right to recede*, in case our amendments have not been decided upon, in one of the modes pointed out by the Constitution, within a certain number of years, perhaps five or seven. If this can, in the first instance, be admitted as a ratification, I do not fear any further consequences. Congress will, I presume, recommend certain amendments to render the structure of the Government more secure. This will satisfy the more considerate and honest opposers of the Constitution, and with the aid of them will break up the party.

Yours, affectionately, A. HAMILTON."

And here is MADISON'S reply:

NEW-YORK, Sunday evening.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday is this instant at hand, and I have but a few minutes to answer it. I am sorry that your situation obliges you to listen to propositions of the nature you describe. My opinion is that a reservation of a right to withdraw, if amendments be not decided on under the form of the Constitution within a certain time, is a conditional ratification: that it does not make New-York a member of the new Union, and consequently that she should not be received on that plan. Compacts must be reciprocal; this principle would not in such case be preserved. *The Constitution requires an adoption in toto and forever.* It has been so adopted by the other States. An adoption for a limited time would be as defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, any condition whatever must vitiate the ratification. What the new Congress, by virtue of the power to admit new States, may be able and disposed to do in such a case, I do not inquire, and I suppose that is not the material point at present. I have not a moment to add more than my fervent wishes for your success and happiness. *The idea of reserving the right to withdraw was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself abandoned—worse than rejection.*

Yours, JAMES MADISON.

New-York finally abandoned her claim, and "adopted the Constitution *in toto*, and FOREVER." And so did all the other States. No one of them has any right to secede,—or to withdraw from the obligations and responsibilities of the Union. In the language of Judge SPENCER ROANE, President of the Electoral College of Virginia in 1808, "it is *treason* to secede."

As we said yesterday, we presume mere *resolutions* to secede will not be considered treasonable, nor will they require any action on the part of the Federal Government. If Mr. BUCHANAN meant only this when he is said to have "recognized the *right* of secession," it is all very well,—because this does not constitute secession at all. Some "overt acts" are required to consummate that offence, and call for the interposition of the General Government. South Carolina may proclaim, and resolve, and declare independence as long as she likes:—but until she does something more than this, we presume she will not be molested. But if she refuses to pay Federal duties,—or takes possession of a Federal fort,—or in any other way resists, violently and by State authority, the operation of Federal law, the Federal Executive must either *coerce* obedience or prove faithless to his oath of office.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM, AFTER ALL.—We are delighted to perceive that the *Journal of Commerce* has come to the conclusion that President LINCOLN is not likely, after all, to plunge the country into the bottomless abyss of Abolitionism and ruin. "The victory," our neighbor thinks, is mainly "a barren one." With the law-making power against him, the President can do little but distribute the offices. And "the naked triumph of the Republican Party," under such circumstances, it adds, "is not an occurrence so alarming as to justify haste in the action which the Southern States may feel called upon to take."

This is consoling, and all the more so, perhaps, because the *Journal* has been somewhat tardy in finding it out. It was just as evident before the election as it is now, that one branch at least of Congress would be opposed to a Republican President;—yet then the *Journal* daily alarmed its credulous readers, and astonished the rest of mankind, by elaborate declarations that instant dissolution would be very likely to follow the election of Mr. LINCOLN.

There is only one point on which the *Journal* still has misgivings; and that is this:

On one point, and one only, does the President possess the ability to do real injury to the property and material interests of the South. The Fugitive Slave law is the security provided by the Constitution for the possession, undisturbed, of their property in slaves. The inquiry now becomes pertinent, whether, as President, Mr. LINCOLN will pursue the policy so clearly favored by his active supporters, and *let the laws go unexecuted*, or adopt the line of duty pointed out by his oath of office, and *see that the laws are faithfully executed.* If the former, *no execrations would be too severe, and no impeachment too quick and certain,*—if the latter, he will possibly save his country from division and blood, at the expense of the party which has raised him to power.

This is all very well, so far as it goes. But is not the *Journal* mistaken in regard to there being only one point of doubt? Are there not some other laws which require to be faithfully executed as well as the Fugitive Slave law? And does not our recent experience prove that a President may leave these unexecuted as well as that?

Take, for example, the laws against the African Slave-trade. Scores of men have engaged in it. One man in Savannah has imported a cargo of negroes openly and avowedly,—taken them to Federal officeholders and dared them to execute the laws against him. He is still at large, and the law is unexecuted. We have heard from the *Journal of Commerce* no denunciations of the President,—no declarations that "no Executive can be too severe, no impeachment too quick and certain," for such a breach of duty. We hear of Northern men in the Southern States being lynched,—searched, scourged, abused, exiled, and even hung,—for no offence but merely on suspicion of holding unpopular opinions. The *Journal* has no thunders to launch against the President who permits all these things to pass without even noticing their existence.

Is it tenderness towards the President, or towards Slavery, which leads the *Journal* to make such a broad distinction in these cases?

The Result in New-Jersey.

The case of New-Jersey, as the only State east of the Rocky Mountains, which gave a majority adverse to freedom, and submission to the absolute will of the Slaveholding oligarchy, is so much of an anomaly as to warrant peculiar attention and study. It is hardly worth while to say that devotion to the Union had no more to do with the result than in any adjoining State; for the willingness to transfer the election to the more hazardous chances of the House is the worst possible evidence of such loyalty. By what secret then, the influences favorable to LINCOLN, which pervaded so thoroughly every neighboring State, which actually flowed up in vast surges to the very frontier, giving Pro-Slavery Philadelphia to the Republicans, and disappointing all the calculations of fusion in New-York—why these waves stopped on the boundaries of this little Commonwealth, and left it unbaptized, may reasonably puzzle those who are unacquainted with the politics of this singular people.

For, as Australia is in geography, so is New-Jersey in politics—an exception to all general laws. Its only correlative may in fact be found on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. New-Jersey is the South Carolina of the North. As the more Southern State is unlike its neighbors in the possession of an aristocratic form of Government, wherein the slaveholders are the dominant and privileged class, so in the Northern State, the people have no independent voice in the Government, but are ruled by a privileged order, composed of the great Railroad interests, who not only pay the taxes, but administer the laws, and dispense the patronage of office. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, controlled by Messrs. STOCKTON and STEVENS, have recently monopolized, among other things, this political power. They have prescribed to the people its nominal Governors and Legislators; they have been generally successful in naming the Judiciary; they have procured the choice of its own servants as United States Senators. The Legislature has merely recorded its edicts; and, in the infatuation so apt to affect despotic authority, it has ventured to challenge a contest with other railroad influences, which might otherwise have abstained from hostility. For the last two years, the whole complexion of politics in New-Jersey has been taken from an angry conflict between the Amboy Company and the New-Jersey Railroad. The causes of this dire warfare are of no importance here. The Amboy Company having chosen to ally itself with the Democratic Party, as that most pliant to its domination, the New-Jersey Railroad Company identified itself with the Republicans. All the resources of wealth, influence and argument, have been brought to bear by these rival interests. The contest has nearly always inclined to the side of the Amboy Company. They have both built railroads merely as measures of political expediency. They have managed and directed the Press. They have spent money in all directions, and in ways not uniformly consistent with a sound condition of public morals. And if the battle has ended in favor of the Monopoly Company, it must be attributed to the fact of its being in possession of power, and the patronage to influence the people; and of its being unboundedly prodigal in its use of corrupt influence. This is the master-key of the otherwise inscrutable politics of our neighbor. The conflict was not as elsewhere national, and aiming at the adjustment of great national issues. It was simply a tilt between local factions, to whom extraneous consequences were matters of indifference. It is well thus to understand that in New-Jersey the Fusion or Union Party is simply the Monopoly Party; while the Republicans were under the leadership of the New-Jersey Company.

So complete has been the victory of the former interest, even on the seat and soil of the latter, that having formerly taken WRIGHT from his saddlery to fill the seat of DAYTON in the United States Senate, it has now removed Mr. NEHEMIAH PERRY from his shears and broadcloth to succeed Ex-Gov. PENNINGTON in the House. It is superfluous to say that had either of these new men elevated themselves to such honors by personal merit, great would have been their credit and great the value of their example. But this is not claimed even by their warmest supporters. They are known to have been instruments in the hands of a powerful faction, who not only choose such as more easily handled, but as inflicting a profounder mortification upon their adversaries. The election of Mr. PERRY has indeed not only the attributes of a humiliating victory, but also of the yet more humiliating triumph. The beaten are not only so, but they are also ashamed. Their loss is doubled and intensified, by the knowledge that it is by such a tool and such influences his own community have been brought to reject an accomplished and faithful public servant in the middle of an honorable career. It is only a later reflection that will admonish them that the shame and the humiliation belong, where unfortunately they are not likely to be felt.

Austria and Venetia.

Anstria has taken the first step towards the liberation of Venetia. Not, indeed, with the good will or the conscious participation of the Imperial Government, for the same hand which signed the new charters of the provinces confirmed the appointment of a strictly military martinet to the highest civil authority in Venice, and the gorges of the Tyrolean Alps are resounding with the rattle and roar of trains crowded with troops hurrying to Verona and Mantua, while the bells of Pesth and Comorn are ringing in the restoration of Hungarian institutions to the Hungarian race. The defiance flung down to FRANCIS JOSEPH so haughtily at Naples by the King of Italy has been taken up as haughtily at Vienna, and all Europe awaits in apparent anxiety the collision now deemed by half her wisest diplomats inevitable, between the liberator of the Peninsula and the despot of the Northern Adriatic. In the tone, the temper, the language and the official acts of the Viennese Government, Venetia is still more sternly than ever claimed as an inalienable appanage of the Crown of the Hapsburgs. All official Europe beside, from ALEXANDER II. and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF at Warsaw, to VICTORIA and Lord JOHN RUSSELL at London, agrees at last with the far-seeing Emperor of the French in regarding the Austrian dominion at Venice as an impossibility, to be tolerated, perhaps, provisionally, in the hope that toleration may lead to a settlement of the question otherwise than by war, but not at all to be entertained as a permanent element in the European system. So much has been won for common sense and common justice in the diplomatic world by the courage, the genius, and the good faith of the great Sovereign who spoke at the Tuileries in the hearing of all mankind, on the first of January, 1859, those memorable words, which have proved to Italy the "Open Sesame" to a once seemingly hopeless future. It is now an easy common-place of European opinion that Venice belongs naturally to the Venetians. Eighteen months ago it was revolution to hint the thought, and NAPOLEON was denounced as the enemy of mankind for putting the thought into deeds.

Nevertheless, though all Europe see and speak the truth, Austria sullenly closes her eyes, sets hard her lips, and sword in hand, protests against its triumph. She is mistress of Venetia, and mistress of Venetia she will be. It is in vain that Russia and Prussia at Warsaw—eager to remove so formidable a complication from the field of European politics, and to make the strength of Eastern Europe available in the approaching imbroglio of the Ottoman dominions and their dependencies—urge the modern view of things upon their proud and passionate young ally. FRANCIS JOSEPH has learned nothing from his own misfortune, and he has forgotten nothing of the traditions of his house. Judged by the imperial attitude, the liberation of Venetia and the consequent pacification of Italy were never so far off as now. Yet, we repeat that Austria has really and irrevocably committed herself to the deliverance of her oppressed Italian subjects.

A few words will suffice to make this plain. The power of Austria in Italy, originally maintained by the assent of all Europe, encircling and supporting a direct military usurpation, now rests on the sword, and the sword alone. The overthrow of the system of 1815 was completed at Villafranca, and has been ratified by every subsequent step in Italian history. As King VICTOR most truly said, in his marvelously gallant and straightforward speech to the Neapolitan Deputies, "the Powers of Europe pout, but Austria only threatens," in the face of the changes which have so gradually and yet so rapidly developed themselves in the condition of Italy. In point of practical fact, whatever the diplomatic theory of the matter may still continue to be, Europe has acquiesced in the abolition of the old idea of legitimacy, and in the sustitution of natural affinities and the sovereign popular will, for the balance of power and dynastic necessities. Sixty years ago Europe thought it perfectly rational and proper that the independence of a handful of Italians should be sacrificed to "compensate" a Hapsburg Prince for losing the allegiance of another handful of Flemings. To-day Europe, which has no hand to lift against the expulsion of the Bourbons from thrones consecrated by inheritance, by treaties and by public law, is altogether divorced from any practical connection with the stipulations which secure Venetia to her tyrant. Austria rules still in the City of the Doges, simply because neither Venice nor the Italian King have yet found strength enough to eject her. When that strength shall be found, Austria knows full well that she must bear the brunt of its onslaught alone. This is so true that the Austrian journals have already begun to take a defensive tone against Italy. The parts played by VICTOR EMANUEL and FRANCIS JOSEPH in 1859 are reversed in 1860. It is the Austrian now who assembles his troops along the line of the Mincio to prepare himself against the coming of his foe—the Italian who threatens, draws the sword and makes ready his rifled cannon for the assault.

Relying then upon her army alone for her position in Italy, what has Austria done? Under the pressure of financial burdens utterly unendurable, and of a taxation stretched to its utmost limits, the Government of Vienna has abolished at one sweeping blow the whole centralized system founded twelve years ago by Prince SCHWARZENBERG, and upon which the possibility of maintaining the vast existing armaments of Austria absolutely depends. The charters just granted by the Emperor are the proclaimed condemnation and open renunciation of that whole scheme of policy to which the project of ruling Venetia by force, logically and inevitably belongs. By these charters, addressed particularly to the Kingdom of Hungary, (for with characteristic duplicity, the Austrian Government has only promised, not conceded, the like charters to the other parts of the Empire,) the local importance of the most prosperous and powerful of the Austrian States is restored to them. The whole Austrian Ministry is radically reconstructed. The military command of the army disappears in a Constitutional War-Ministry, the finances, confided provisionally to M. VON PLENER, are to be subjected to the control of a council of supervision; the Ministers of Public Worship, of the Interior and of Justice, are abolished. The ancient Constitution is reëstablished in Hungary, with the Hungarian Chancellorship and its vast ecclesiastical patronage, with a Hungarian Ministry of Police, supreme in all questions of the liberty of the subject as against the Crown, and amenable on the one hand to the Supreme Court of the nation, and on the other to the Parliament, which is also called back into being with all its ancient functions of legislation. It is then to the opinion and the public sense of three-fourths of his subjects that the Austrian Emperor will henceforth be compelled to appeal when he is driven to the wall for the means of keeping on foot his huge military establishment. How is this appeal likely to be answered?

Already Austrian subjects are oppressed with a weight of taxation which recalls the state of France under Cardinal DUBOIS. In Styria, in Gallicia, in Transylvania, the imposts levied upon landed proprietors amount to more than one-third of their incomes. In all the cities taxes of proportional severity hamper industry, load down the population, and exasperate the public temper, since all Anstria sees that these colossal exactions have not sufficed to keep the Imperial flag in Lombardy, nor even to secure the payment of the Imperial debt at home. The new Charters of the Empire leave to the Imperial authority the financial control only of the least prosperous sections of its dominions. In spite of the general activity of the Empire in the year of peace, 1856-7, when the burdens of the Crimean War were lifted from the land, and those of the Italian War had not yet been imposed, a direct taxation of more than forty millions, and an indirect taxation of more than sixty millions of dollars, left a deficit in the Treasury of twenty millions of dollars. This deficit has since been more than doubled, in spite of the subsequent developments of taxation. Let the desperate march of Italy upon Venetia once begin, and what KOSSUTH will be needed to rouse the Austrian as well as the Hungarian populations against a new and necessarily tremendous aggravation of the weight under which the Empire now staggers?

Duties of America and England in Regard to the Slave-Trade.

The distrust which attends all the beneficial propositions of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, has relaxed in the single instance of the Slave-trade. The public is half convinced that so far as this Government possesses power, the Administration is disposed to use it vigorously and earnestly for the suppression of the traffic; and it is quite certain that the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN will prosecute the duty with at least equal energy. The fact, therefore, that a well-defined policy is found to exist, naturally excites attention to the mode of putting it in action; and elicits from those best acquainted with the subject a variety of useful and practical suggestions, some of which may be found in the letter of a correspondent in another column. Of these it may be profitable to state the purport.

Under the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty, we are presumed to maintain on the coast of Africa a squadron eighty guns strong. We actually keep there four steamers and two sailing vessels. The predominance of steam in the squadron, of course, accounts for the increased efficiency of the force, demonstrated quite recently by its capture of two slavers, and the rescue of 1,000 negroes from Serocludi, in Cuba. The uselessness of sailing vessels for the service is manifested not only by its traditional inefficiency, and the circumstance that none of the late successes have been achieved by that arm, but by the new device of the traders in employing steam rather than wind in expediting their ventures. It is patent that to attempt the pursuit of a slave-steamer with a sailing vessel is, under ordinary conditions, an absurdity. So long, therefore, as we continue to observe the English treaty, it is clearly our wiser plan to withdraw the sailing squadron, altogether; and as the great object is to patrol the largest possible extent of coast, it is also clear that if eighty guns be maintained on the station, it is most desirable that they be distributed among fifteen or sixteen small vessels, rather than among two or three large ones; for the achievements of the gun-boats off Cuba, prove that a ship of the line is not required for the seizure of a slaver. And—still assuming the continued maintenance of the Ashburton Treaty—those very achievements show how much more valuable is a coast guard at Cuba than at Congo. The captures at the former point of outlook are two to one for those at the latter; which proves that the slave ships are more fortunate in escaping from Africa than in reaching the Antilles, simply because greater vigilance is possible on a restricted than on an extended coast. It would indeed be out of the question to so blockade the African coast as to absolutely prevent the departure of vessels, but so to cover the coasts of Cuba and Porto Rico is perfectly practicable; and in the stop which would presently be put to the practice, the economical advantages might exceed the aggravated cost involved in re-transporting the negroes to Africa. It is most desirable, therefore, to have such an increase of the watching squadron in the West Indies, as to leave each steamer no more than a hundred miles of coast to patrol.

But the Ashburton Treaty is, we hope, to be modified so as to release this country altogether from the *surveillance* of the Gold Coast. We have given satisfactory assurances of our good faith in desiring the termination of the trade. We are in a position to demand a similar assurance from Great Britain. It is quite time that Spain, bound by reiterated obligations, which she notoriously disregards to prevent the trade with her colonies, should be brought either to the observance of her covenants, or to the abolition of Slavery. It is true that the results of this coercive policy might affect English holders of Spanish bonds, and English consumers of Cuban sugars; but the whole business is one of sacrifices, and there are those who see in the actual long-suffering of John Bull, a careful calculation of his own interests, rather than that magnanimous philanthropy which inspired the originators of the Anti-Slave-trade movement. It is at no slight direct expense that we maintain these beneficent squadrons; and we also thus foster a rival for our own productive industry at the very door of our mart. If, however, diplomacy cannot be thus directed upon Spain, where it should obviously act, it may at least acquit us of so much of our self-imposed and unselfish task as sends costly fleets to a coast which has proved fatal to so many valuable officers and gallant men. This concession is obviously demanded by a benevolence which includes whites as well as blacks; and, by an expediency which recognizes so much greater utility in the Cuban than in the African coast-guard. Thus much, therefore, if no more, we are entitled to ask.

WILL CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY RESIGN?—As it is known that Judge TANEY is now quite old and very feeble, it is often inquired whether he will not resign before the incoming of a new Administration in order that the old Administration may have the appointment of a successor. In the absence of all direct information, the following anecdote is submitted as throwing some light on the subject—from which we should infer that he belongs to the race of officeholders who seldom die and never resign:

"When the Library in the Capitol was in flames, and clouds of smoke were rolling out and enveloping the building, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appeared in his seat at the usual hour, looking quite tranquil and undisturbed. 'May it please your Honor,' said an officer of the Court, 'will the Court sit today?' The Chief Justice looked up, and coolly and significantly asked, 'Is the court-room really on fire?' 'Oh no, not yet,' was the answer. 'Then *will sit till it is*,' added the Chief. And the Court did sit, and transacted business as usual, amid all the confusion about it."

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET PROPERTY.

Proposal to Sell it to the City—The Whole Subject Referred to a Select Committee to Confer with the City Authorities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

The Commissioners of the Land Office met, last evening, for the purpose of considering the matter of the West Washington Market property.

All the members of the Board were present, and in addition, Judge BRONSON, Corporation Counsel, and Comptroller HAWS.

Attorney-General MYERS, from the Committee to whom was referred the matter of the value of the West Washington Market property, the condition of the suits, etc., made the following report:

To the Honorable the Commissioners of the Land Office.

The undersigned, to whom as a Committee it was referred to inquire and report as in the annexed resolution, respectfully report:

That for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the property in question a communication was addressed on the 7th September last to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New-York inquiring the cash value of the same, to which inquiry the annexed communications and map have been received, showing the property, including forty-eight feet deep along the entire front on West-street, which was found by the verdict of the jury to belong to the City to consist of forty-four City lots, after extending the existing streets through the same, and estimating the value of these lots at the sum of $10,000 each, and making the aggregate value, divested of all questions of title or possession, and independent of any equitable claim thereon of the City of New-York, or rather of any claims of said City to consideration in the purchase growing out of the circumstances of the case, the sum of four hundred and forty thousand dollars—a sum which seems to your Committee, from the best information they are able to obtain the fair value of the property. There are, however, various considerations which may increase or diminish this value.

If the property were to be used in perpetuity for market-stalls, as at present, its value, or the income which might be derived, would represent a value much above the price above specified. But its use for a market depends entirely upon the volition of the authorities of the City, and it would not, in the judgment of the undersigned, be safe to calculate value upon the assumption that the City would continue such use, in case the Corporation should cease to have, or claim the proprietorship of the property.

The Act of April 3, 1788, (Davies' Laws 394 and 396,) provides for laying out West-street, as the permanent exterior street on the West side of the City; and the Act of April 9, 1813, sec. 227, provides: "That no building of any kind or description whatsoever, other than said piers and bridges, shall at any time hereafter be erected upon the said streets or wharfs, or between them respectively, and the river to which they respectively shall front and adjoin." (See Davies' Laws, p. 557.)

This last act, though unrepealed, seems not to have been enforced, and practically to have fallen into disuse. If enforced against a purchaser other than the Corporation of the City, the Board will see the value of the property in question would be greatly reduced from the above estimate. It would probably be competent for the Legislature, however, to repeal that law, or to exempt the property in question from its operation.

The undersigned further respectfully report, That they find an action in ejectment was brought by TAYLOR and BRENNAN, your lessees, against the City of New-York, and the numerous occupants of said property, which was tried before Justice POTTER and a jury, in the latter part of 1859 and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs, except as to forty-eight feet thereof, next West-street, the entire length of the property, and as to that the verdict was for the defendants.

Judgment was entered on that verdict, and the plaintiffs had execution thereon, and were, by process of law, put in possession of the premises recovered. This judgment was facilitated, if not in part based upon certain stipulations made by the then Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York, and during the last Summer the judgment was on motion set aside by the Supreme Court, and the possession of the said premises has been restored to the City. The proceedings restoring said possession to the City are claimed to have been illegal, but the controversy is now about in the position in which it was commenced—the City and its tenants being in possession, with a suit pending to recover that possession from them.

The property, or at least the greater portion of it, has been filled in by the City or under its license beyond the Charter limits and in violation of law. The title to all that portion is in the State, and the City, save by the authority conferred by the act of 1860, incapable from want of corporate power to take or hold that title. That Act authorizes your Board to convey to, and the said City to take the same, "upon such terms as the said Commissioners shall deem equitable in view of the expenses incurred by the Corporation of said City, its grantees or lessees in reclaiming said lands and improving the same." What these expenses have been the undersigned are unable to state, except that there is a judgment standing against the City for about fifty thousand dollars for building the bulkhead in front of this property in the Hudson River.

Upon this statement of facts the undersigned respectfully recommend that this Board at once determine the price which it shall "deem equitable in view of the expenses incurred by the Corporation of the City in reclaiming said land and improving the same." And that the title of the State thereto be offered to the Corporation of the City for the said price so fixed; and that in case the said Corporation refuse or neglect to purchase, that the same be without further delay sold at public auction, the said price or such other price as shall be fixed by this Board, being the price assessed thereon by this Board, and below which no bid therefor be received. The purchaser to take the title the State has and without recourse to the State in case of failure to recover and maintain possession. The purchaser to have the use of the name of the people of the State and their Attorney-General in prosecuting any and all necessary actions for the recovery of the premises upon giving an indemnity against costs and expenses of such actions.

In addition, the Attorney-General stated that on consultation with Gov. MORGAN, and by the Governor's advice, he had applied to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, the leading land auctioneer in New-York, for an appraisal of the value of the market property. Mr. BLEECKER responded, in a letter which Attorney-General MYERS read to the Board, in which he estimated the lots—if the street lines were carried out, to be worth $10,000 each.

Judge BRONSON stated to the Board that he understood certain surveys were being made of the property claimed to belong to the State. He inquired if the maps of such surveys were before the Board. If they were, and the Board was ready to enter upon the subject, he was ready to submit some remarks, and perhaps a proposition.

The State Engineer stated that the maps inquired for were not ready to be reported to the Board.

Judge BRONSON then said that the City had maps which would be here this morning, and which would show all that was essential to a proper understanding of the matter.

Whereupon, after some desultory conversation, the Commissioners of the Land Office adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

On reassembling this morning, the point was raised by the Lieutenant-Governor, that under the law of last Winter, the Commissioners of the Land Office could not make any disposition of the property in dispute, until the surveys ordered by the State had been completed.

The Attorney-General thought the Board might hear and consider any proposition that Judge BRONSON had to submit, though the surveys of all the harbor of New-York might not be completed by the State Engineer. All that was essential was the proper knowledge of the boundaries of the two or three plots for which the City desired a release from the State.

After a protracted interchange of views, without any prospect of arriving at any definite conclusion, the Secretary of State submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee to which has been referred the resolution relating to the survey and sale of the West Washington Market property, and

other property in the City of New-York, claimed to belong to the State, with authority to inquire into the value of such property, and to report to this Board what action should be taken by the State in the premises, be instructed, after the completion of such surveys of those portions thereof known as the West Washington Market property, the Lowber property, the Hubert-street Pier, and the pier foot of Watts-street, and, after ascertaining the value of said property, to confer with the authorities of the City of New-York, and ascertain and report to this Board upon what terms the City is willing to take from the State a release of all its title, whatever it may be, to all said property.

The committee referred to is composed of Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL, Attorney-General MYERS and State Engineer RICHMOND.

This resolution was discussed at length and finally adopted without a division.

Then, for the purpose of enabling the Committee to act promptly, Attorney-General MYERS offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the State Engineer and Surveyor be and he hereby is instructed to cause surveys of the property mentioned in the above resolution to be made and completed at the earliest practicable moment; and without delaying the same for the completion of the surveys of the residue of the lands about the City of New-York.

The Commissioners then adjourned, with the understanding that the Board would meet again on the 29th of this month.

It is evident that the State and City Authorities are approaching a satisfactory adjustment of this question. Judge BRONSON, in the course of his conversations with the Board remarked that he was tired of the whole matter—that he had slept with it for six months and that it was an unpleasant and unprofitable bed-fellow, and one that he was anxious to be rid of.

Attorney-General MYERS, the law-officer of the State, evidently coincided with his legal friend. He manifested an earnest desire to close the controversy as speedily as possible, in such manner as to respect the rights of the State and the equities of the City. With the legal advisers of the State and City authorities, intent apace on equitable adjustment, it probably will not be long protracted.

The Canal Board, after a session of two days, has adjourned to the 29th inst. Nothing of importance was done during the meeting.

The State printing for the Legislature was relet to CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, for the next two years, at a maximum price of $38,000 a year. The printing for the Departments goes to the firm of WEED, PARSONS & Co., at the rate of $1 per hundred for each and all of the various blanks used about the State Hall.

The Board of State Canvassers meet in this city on the 21st, to ascertain the result of the late election. Not a very difficult job, is it? LEO.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

Loss of the American Ship China by Fire ---Safety of the Crew.

Mutiny on Board the American Bark Champion—Havana News—The Slave-Trade—Miscellaneous.

The United States Mail steamer *Quaker City*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Havana, having left there last Monday, 5th inst., at 1 P. M.

The *Quaker City* was delayed on her voyage by going to the assistance of the American ship *China*, Capt. WIGGINS, which was discovered to be on fire on the evening of the 6th inst., at 7 P. M.

The officers and crew and their baggage were taken on board of the *Quaker City* at 10 P. M., from the bark *Ocean Bride*, (35 days from Minatitlan, bound to Liverpool,) which vessel was already at the scene of conflagration.

Before the *Quaker City* left her (30 miles northeast of Cape Carnival,) the *China* was burned nearly to the water's edge.

The captain can give no account of the origin of the fire, which he had discovered twelve hours previous to abandoning her. The *China* was eight years old, owned in Portland, Me.; 725 tons register, and had in 2,277 bales of cotton; twelve days from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool.

The statement of the Captain of the *China* is as follows:

Left the bar of the Mississippi Oct. 25, for Liverpool. Nothing worthy of note occurred until Nov. 6, at noon, lat. 29° 50', long. 80° 12', discovered a strong smell of burning cotton; searched to find where it originated, and found it came through the cabin floor; closed all ventilation to smother the fire; saw a bark to leeward, kept off and spoke; she proved to be the bark *Ocean Guide*, of Liverpool, 35 days from Minatitlan, bound to Liverpool; requested him to keep us company, which he did, steering to the northwest to endeavor to make St. Augustine, it being the nearest port; 4 P. M. fire gaining rapidly, got the boat out; 5 P. M. ship getting very hot, the pitch melting in the seams; 5:30, finding no hope left of saving the ship, clewed down the sails, and saved all we possibly could, which time and circumstances would permit; at 6:30 the fire broke out; abandoned the ship and went on board the bark at 7 P. M.; the ship was enveloped in flames; at 9 P. M. the steamship *Quaker City* spoke us, and kindly took us all on board; the last seen of the ship she was burned nearly to the water's edge; how the fire originated I am unable to say; the *China* was a wood ship, built in Freeport, Maine, in 1852; 725 tons register, owned in Portland, Maine; had a cargo of 2,277 bales of cotton on board.

I hereby wish to express my thanks, in behalf of my officers and crew, to Capt. SHUFELDT and officers of the *Quaker City* for taking us off the bark and landing us at this port, and their kind treatment to us while on board their ship.

The health of Havana still continues good, and the weather was excellent when the *Quaker City* left.

The American bark *Champion*, Capt. NICHOLS, bound from Cienfuegos to San Juan de los Remedios, put into Havana for water and provisions. On sailing again the crew mutinied in sight of the harbor and the Captain, after much deliberation, was compelled to use force to restore them to obedience—in doing so he shot the cook, who seemed to be the ringleader. Subsequently he returned with his ship to the port and delivered himself and men over to the American Consul, who will send them over to Key West in the United States steamship *Crusader* for trial. The evidence before the Consul was such as not only to exonerate but sustain the Captain in the unfortunate act.

The American bark *Newton*, with 300 negroes on board, was captured by a Spanish vessel of war near Cardenas.

Nov. 4, arrived steamer *Isabel* from Charleston. Nov. 5, arrived steamer *Empire City* and bark *Griffiths* from New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

An investigation of a very serious character took place on the 30th ult., before THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq., United States Vice-Consul General in this Island, upon charges preferred by JAMES B. NICHOLLS, Master of the ship *Champion*, of Bath, Maine, against Alex. Cook, cook and steward, Jno. Stevens, James Edwards, David Seaman, James W. Sinclair, J. J. W. Packwood, Jno. Lewis, Samuel Harris, and Edward James, the crew of the said ship, for mutiny and attempting to take the lives of the Officers and Master of said ship, and to seize the vessel at sea on the morning of said 30th of October. The witnesses examined were Mrs. Nicholls, wife of the master of the ship, W. P. Hackens, chief mate, Samuel Coupland, second mate, Edward R. Nicholls, cabin-boy, and, I believe, a son of the master, Edward Henry Nicholson, boatswain of the ship, and Robert Brown, a seaman, who was at the *wheel* at the time of the difficulty on board. As all the witnesses agreed in the leading features of the case, to avoid needless repetition, I shall endeavor to put their testimony into the form of a narrative.

On the morning of the 30th October ult., the ship *Champion* proceeded to sea. When just outside the Moro Castle, ALEX. COOK, who was cook and steward, came aft and asked for molasses. The Captain told him (the cook) he must be more careful with the stores, or there would be an altercation in the ship. The cook replied he did not care a d—n, he would not be more careful. The Captain ordered the cook to go to the galley, he jumped on the deck and swore if the Captain put a hand on him he would take his life. The cook had his knife in his hand at this time. The Captain went into his cabin, and coming out with his revolver in his hand, called the first and second mates to assist in putting the cook into irons. The cook went into his galley and closed one of the doors, he still having his knife in his hand. The Captain and first mate went round and got hold of the cook to prevent his doing mischief, and got him down in the spars alongside the rail. Whilst so doing the chief mate was overpowered by four or more men. The cook pushed the Captain down and took the revolver as it was falling from the Captain's hand. At this time, PACKWOOD, who was known on board as JOHNSON, had hold of the Captain's neck saying, "Kill the son of a b—."

The cook having the knife in one hand and the revolver in the other, walked up and down the deck and said he was Captain of an American ship, and he was going to show his power.

The Captain asked him (the cook) to give up the revolver, but he refused to do so, using the last-named expression. The Captain went into his cabin and coming out again asked the cook to give up the revolver, which he still, marching up and down the deck, refused to do. The Captain's wife also asked him to give her the revolver, but he refused to do so. Having repeated this request several times, the Captain retired to his cabin, the muzzle of a gun was seen projecting from the cabin door, the report of a gun was heard, and the cook fell down mortally wounded, and died in about five minutes; a grain of shot from the gun wounded SAMUEL HARRIS in the leg, and upon his complaining of it, the Captain said it was quite unintentional; if he would come aft he would dress the wound for him. The body of the cook was washed and put into a canvas coffin. The Captain afterwards told the men he would serve them all the same if they tried it any more. They answered they did not intend to. The greater part of the crew used insulting language, preventing the officers in the execution of their duty. JOHN LEWIS and PACKWOOD were identified by the chief mate as two of the four or more who overpowered him.

The deceased cook was heard the previous evening by the cabin-boy to say, "He (the cook) was going to have a mutiny." All the crew, except the boatswain and the man at the wheel (ROBT. BROWN) were ordered by the U. S. Vice-Consul-General to be kept in prison, and they will all, no doubt, be sent to the United States for trial.

The grand fancy dress ball, given by the Marquis and Marchioness of ALMONDARES, at their elegant mansion, nearly opposite the Belen Monastery, was one of the most splendid reunions at which it has ever been my good fortune to be present.

The Reporters of the New-York Press were, I find, somewhat extatic in their descriptions of the ball given at the Academy of Music in honor of the Prince of Wales. But had any of these gentlemen who wield such ably-descriptive pens, been present at the ball I am about to attempt a description of, I feel assured they would confess it threw all the efforts of the New-York Committee into the shade, as much so as does the beauty of our Cuban belles that of your cold and frigid North.

Imprimis—The mansions of the aristocracy of this city are better adapted in all the leading features for a *salon de dance* than is your Academy of Music. The apartments in all the stories of the mansions are connected with folding-doors, which being thrown open form a ball-room equal in size, and superior in elegance and beauty, to even the Academy of Music. There is one attractive feature at the residence of the Marquis of ALMONDARES that calls for particular observation. The simply chaste yet noble staircase composed entirely of pure white Italian marble, which produces an effect which I must leave to the imagination of the reader, no words that I can command being capable of describing its chaste beauty. But enough for the elegance of the mansion. Permit me to essay a description of the ladies, or of some of them, who were present, and of their attire. There were several young ladies who were attired to represent butterflies, of whom only two were known to your correspondent—they are named IRENE ENLUTE and ROSITER OROZCO—both being of a style of beauty that

——"Would they begin a set,
Might quench the zeal of all professors else—
Make proselytes of those they but bid follow."

There were four ladies attired as Queens—Mrs. PEPILLA ARMENTERO DE CARDENAS, with a magnificent long train, was the one most *distingué*.

Mrs. LABORDE made one of the prettiest *Filles de Regiment* mortal eyes ever beheld. Miss LOLA HENERA, daughter of the noble host, appeared as *Aurora*, and was truly the very incarnation of rosy morn. Her dress, of cobweb-like fineness, was of pink and blue and white, with a Mosaic crescent and brilliant stars, which were, however, in splendor outshone by her dark, dark eyes. Her cousin, who bears the same name, appeared as *La Folie*.

Mrs. ALDAMA appeared as *Music*, with at least a million dollars worth of diamonds in her attire. "Music hath *charms*," it is said, but in the case of Mrs. ALDAMA, we might in her matronly beauty and gorgeous display of wealth, say that every note in the gamut, from *re* to *do*, was represented by a *chain* of diamond notes that in no other land can be surpassed. Miss MERCEDES OROZCO as *Euterpe*, Miss LEONORA MOLINER as *Undine*, looking as fresh and beautiful as though she had but just ascended from Old Ocean's deepest caves. Miss RITA DUQUESNE, daughter of the Marquis of that name, was attired, *a la Pompadour*, in yellow silk, &c., &c., and looked very charming. But I must pause; for were I to continue to name even but a tythe of the beauties that were in the *salle de dance*, I should require an unreasonable portion of your valuable space. One word of censure I must add—the majority of the ladies wore white powder in their hair—a fashion that prevails, I understand, at the Spanish capital just at present, but which to my taste is not becoming our creole beauties, nearly all of whom possess a wreath of ebon tresses, unequaled by any other ladies in the world.

Not a single gentleman appeared in character, the dull black coat and unwhisperables being universally worn with white vests, &c.

The music was excellent: two bands, one in the *salle de danse*, the other, a full military one, in the grand entrance hall. The supper and refreshments were *recherché* and abundant. It will suffice for me to say to any one who has ever been in this city that they were supplied by that prince of culinary artists, BERNARD.

Dancing was kept up until a late hour, and all retired delighted with the time they had passed.

From "gay to grave," Señor DON JOSE SILVESTRE SANLATIS, Oidor (Judge) of the Real Audiencia (superior Court) of this island, died last Saturday a week, and was interred the next day with great pomp.

His remains were first taken from his late residence on men's shoulders to the Cathedral, where they were received by the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese and a large body of the clergy, the Regente (Chief Justice) of the Superior Court, and delegations of the following bodies: the Royal Colonial Council of State, the City Corporation, the Faculty of the Royal University, Board of Health and bodies of the Volunteer Militia Officers. From the Cathedral the remains were conveyed in a splendid hearse to the cemetery, followed by a long line of carriages and a large concourse of the most respectable of the inhabitants of this City.

The body of a dead child, apparently of color, was placed at the door of the residence of the Assistant Curate of the Parish of Guadalupe, in this city, on the evening of the 28th ult. No doubt the mother knew the father of her *dead* offspring.

Hitherto soldiers have mounted guard at the theatres here on the evenings of performances. By order of the Captain-General the practice is to be discontinued.

We have had brief visits from the U. S. steamer *Crusader* and British steam-frigate *Valorous*, Commander ALDHAM. She took nine days to come here from Bermuda, and therefore must be looked upon as a "slow coach."

A new Captain of this port, (Harbor-master we should term him,) DON BLAS GARCIA QUESADA, arrived in the last Spanish mail steamer from Spain, *vice* DON TOMAS ACHE Y ALOVEUR, relieved. The Spanish Government evidently believes in rotation in office, allowing its officials to remain on this Island only long enough to obtain wealth and then removes them.

Señors DON MELITAN LAJAN, Spanish Consul-General in Costa Rica, and DON JUAN CALLEJON, Spanish Consul at New-Orleans, also arrived here by same conveyance.

The *Quaker City* brought, among her passengers, M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, Minister of France to the Government of MIRAMON in Mexico.

M. DE SALIGNY had a grand dinner given in his honor, last Thursday, by his Excellency the Captain-General. A large number of officials and the British and French Consuls were of the party.

We have intelligence of the landing of two more cargoes of slaves, one at the Isle of Pines, the other at or near Trinidad de Cuba.

The notorious brig *Nancy* sailed 30th ult. for San Tomé, coast of Africa. Not the slightest doubt exists but that she has gone to return with a cargo of Africans. She was detained here some time since by the Spanish Courts, under a charge of being fitted out for the Slave-trade. Her cargo was then discharged, and though it was of a suspicious character, yet the Spanish Courts did not deem it sufficiently so to order her confiscation, and she was given up and returned to New-Orleans. Since then she has been engaged in legitimate trade; but, as stated above, she sailed on 30th ult., under the command of her former first mate, for the coast of Africa. The *Crusader*, however, is close upon her heels, and may possibly capture her.

There is abundance of amusements in this city at present. First, the Italian Opera Company, which has obtained possession of the Teatro Tacon. FANNY appeared as *Lucia* on Saturday evening. A Spanish Opera and a Spanish Dramatic Company. Signor BLITZ and his learned canaries are at the Villa Nucon. A fight between a black Brazilian bear and a bull took place at the Bull Ring last Sunday. I know not which conquered. Col. WOOD, with the sea-lion, Albino Family, and ostriches, are here, and he promises us ADAMS' California Menagerie, a troop of Minstrels, the Swiss Bell Ringers, and, finally, the celebrated Black Swan.

The weather is cool, with frequent northers.

Sugar—Very little doing. No alteration in rates.

Molasses—For two small quantities, clayed, purchased last week as high as 4 reals (25 cents,) per keg of 5½ gallons, was paid.

Freights—Nothing doing to the northern United States; 25, 37½ and 50 cents have been accepted to ballast or fill up.

Exchanges dull. I quote sterling, 13 to 13¼ per cent. premium. New-York 60-day bills, 2½ a 3¾ per cent premium. New-Orleans short, 55½ per cent. premium.

Dollars, Mexican, on shipboard, 8 to 9 per cent. premium. Doubloons, (in bond,) 1¾ to 2 per cent. premium.

The Great Bank Fraud.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 9.

The Boone County (Indiana) Bank fraud excites considerable consternation among bankers about Western paper-money. The real source of the over-issue is not yet discovered. The intimation that the engraver is implicated is not borne out by facts, as the plate has not always been in his possession. The fact that the spurious issue was printed from genuine plates does not implicate him any more than it does the Bank officers or Auditor, who now holds the plates.

The Grand Trunk Railway.

TORONTO, Friday, Nov. 9.

The *Leader* Government organ of to-day says that the Government, in view of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's application for relief, will immediately appoint three Commissioners to institute a searching inquiry into all the affairs of the Company. The Commissioners are to be Mr. GRANT, Manager of the Northern Railway, and Messrs. LANGTON and THUDIAN.

The National Guard of Boston Visiting New-York.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 9.

The National Guard, Capt. JOHN W. HYDE, accompanied by the Germania Band, left this afternoon for New-York, by the Stonington route.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Friday, Nov. 9.

The repairs on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, caused by the late freshets, will be completed by Saturday. The sale of through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points will be resumed at New-York and other stations on Tuesday morning.

LECTURES.—Rev. JOHN LORD, whose ability as a lecturer has made him widely popular, commences a series of six lectures at Clinton Hall, on Monday evening. They are entirely new, and treat of the representative women of the various ages and eras of the world's history. They will attract the attention and reward the attendance of all who are fond of lectures.

Dr. STEPHENSON delivers the first lecture of his course on "The Eye," this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Opthalmic Hospital, No. 63 Third-avenue. The proceeds of the lectures are donated to the support of the Institution.

EX-GOV. GEO. S. BOUTWELL will speak on the subject of the "People's Pacific Railroad," at the Cooper Institute, next Thursday evening. A very interesting address may be expected.

PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.—HICKS' portrait of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to which we alluded yesterday, is on exhibition for a few days in the window at No. 629 Broadway, instead of at the corner of Ninth-street, as we stated yesterday.

To Advertisers.

The enormous circulation of THE TRIBUNE makes it THE BEST MEDIUM in which to advertise. The number of copies printed and sold this week reaches the vast number of SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND COPIES, a larger number, we presume, than has ever been printed by any other newspaper. Advertisements inserted in DAILY TRIBUNE for 10 cents per line; in SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 cents per line; and in WEEKLY TRIBUNE for $1 25 per line each insertion. Address "THE TRIBUNE," No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Piles! Piles!!—All who suffer with piles should procure Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It never fails to produce a permanent cure, and patients once restored by it are never troubled with it again. Agent, No. 158 Bowery.

R. M. Patrick's Defiance Salamander Safes are worthy the attention of all buyers, and his PARLOR PLATE SAFES are the best, as to style, finish and durability, that can be found in the City.
Call and examine at No. 63 Murray-st.
N. B.—Ladies, if you wish your plate secure, get a Parlor Safe.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 3d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "EFFECTUAL in removing HOARSENESS and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent HOARSENESS. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. ☜

Rogers & Raymond.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway,
Ask especial attention to their
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
for these
THREE REASONS.
It is
UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY, FRESH IN STYLE,
and has
NO RIVAL IN CHEAPNESS!
P. S.—Call and see the new styles of Overcoats, Business Clothing, Traveling and Sporting Suits, Dress Suits, &c., &c.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients of their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machine. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and Noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 499 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair-dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair-dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Misses and Children's Bloomer Hats—Furs—Furs; the most elegant variety in the City.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Suggestive.—Strangers in Town should select a Fall Hat at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!
We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.
We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

68 AND 70	**Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap** MADE IN FIVE MINUTES, By simply dissolving one pound of "B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP,"	68 AND 70
68 AND 70	in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water. ☞ "No grease is required." N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders. Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York.	68 AND 70

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

The Old Java Coffee Pot—
Distills the rich aroma.
It is an improvement on the Old Dominion.—*Scientific American.*
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Undershirts and Drawers,
All sizes, styles and prices, at retail at
PEREGO'S, No. 61 Nassau-st.,
and No. 381 Broadway.

What Did they Cost?
Only $12 for the Suit at
GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

The Polar Refrigerator—With Filter and Water Cooler combined. Warranted superior to any in use.
BARTLET & LESLEY,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

BURNETT—HORN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. L. G. McKown, GEORGE B. BURNETT to JOSEPHINE M. HORN, eldest daughter of Albert Horn, Esq., all of this City.

FARRELL—IRVINE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Mr. JOSEPH FARRELL to Miss REBECCA IRVINE, both of New-York.

GOETTING—WOEHNING.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Frederick W. Geissenhainer, GEORGE GOETTING, of Hanover, Germany, to Miss ANNA WOEHNING, of this City.

CARR—SIMS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at the Church on University-place and 10th-st., by Rev. Dr. Potts, CHARLES H. CARR to MARY V., eldest daughter of Dr. J. Marion Sims, of this City.

PRATT—RUGGLES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, Mr. CALVIN E. PRATT, of Brooklyn, to SUSAN T. RUGGLES, daughter of James Ruggles, of Rochester, Mass.

RYDER—IRWIN.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. H. C. Montgomery, MITCHELL RYDER to CLARA, daughter of James Irwin.

GORHAM—HALL.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Dr. Hosmer, GEORGE GORHAM, Esq., of Canandaigua, to Miss EMILY A., eldest daughter of Hon. N. K. Hall, of the former place.

DIED.

COLLORD.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 9, suddenly, MARY, daughter of George W. and Amanda M. Collord, aged 6 months and 9 days.
Particulars of the funeral will be given in this evening's papers.

PETRIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, ANN, daughter of James S. and Catherine Petrie, in the 19th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 159 West 13th-st., without further invitation.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, of consumption, JAMES CAMPBELL, aged 28 years.
The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 10th inst., from the residence of his uncle, John Campbell, No. 85 East Houston-st. Also the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their Lodge room, No. 163 Bowery, at 1 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect. By order of the N. G.

COOPER.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, MOSES COOPER, in the 62d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 49 Suffolk-st.

CANNON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, CHARLES JAMES CANNON, in the 61st year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 Varick-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

NORTON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, CEPHAS H. NORTON, aged 44 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 72 East 23d-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LOSE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, of disease of the heart, Mrs. CATHERINE A. LONG.
Her funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 Abingdon-square. Her friends are invited to attend.

MEAD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, PHINEAS SPRAGUE MEAD, son of George W. and Catherine E. Mead, aged 6 years and 10 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Forsyth-st.

SALOMON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, ELLA, wife of Hayna M. Salomon, aged 73 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Leo Wolf, No. 9 West 20th-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely.
☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

WATTS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry D. Sedgwick, ALEXANDER WATTS, of Stockbridge, Mass., in the 46th year of his age.
The funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, this (Saturday) afternoon, 10th inst.

SPOTTEN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 9, THOMAS SPOTTEN, aged 45 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 119 Bowery, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

ARROWSMITH.—In this City, on Thursday morning early, JOHN ARROWSMITH, in the 32d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Camerden, No. 249 West 31st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, RACHAEL ANN, wife of Benjamin B. Johnston.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 3 White-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WHITING.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, LAURA, youngest daughter of Charles and Mary L. Whiting, aged 11 years and 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 58 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ARTHUR.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, Mrs. ELIZA HARDIE ARTHUR, daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, aged 63 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John B. and Edward P. Arthur, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday next, 11th inst., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

CURTIS.—In Hoboken, on Friday, Nov. 9, WILLIAM H. CURTIS, aged 56 years.
His friends, and those of his brother, George A. Curtis, and of his brothers-in-law, P. H. Holt and A. T. Clayton, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 55 Hudson-st., Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

FAULKNER.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, JACOB FAULKNER, in the 72d year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, No. 3 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

FIELD.—On the 8th inst., at her late residence, King-st., Greenwich, Conn., JANE FIELD, widow of Aaron Field.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Friends' Meeting House, Purchase, on First Day, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, being the 95th anniversary of her birthday.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 535, Nov. 9, 1860.
68, 26, 11, 28, 39, 15, 56, 64, 30, 44, 36, 48, 12.
Class No. 536, Nov. 9, 1860.
4, 26, 41, 63, 2, 9, 69, 56, 16, 33, 57, 17, 43.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 9, 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South, and Southwest.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.
Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

*From the London

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced *many imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.
It never fails to kill the pain.
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.
Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depot No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED ARE VERY happy to state that the fire in their warehouse this morning, will cause them but very little delay in their regular business, and trust that their numerous friends and patrons will not hesitate to send forward their orders as liberally as heretofore. Very respectfully,
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
No. 15 Beekman-st.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!—The subscribers beg leave to inform politicians and others that they are prepared to furnish, at short notice, fireworks of every description and device.
J. G. & I. EDGE, Pyrotechnists,
North Point, Jersey City.

A PERSON IN POVERTY WOULD BE thankful to get embroidery on muslin or linen; she will give the best of references. Address C. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for one month. The Lord loves them that have pity on the poor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
A new and complete edition, in "blue and gold," of
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The above volumes are uniform in style to the attractive volumes, in blue and gold, of Longfellow, Tennyson, Morris, &c., &c.
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THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.
The DAILY GLOBE, containing the proceedings of the next session of Congress in newspaper form, and the *Congressional Globe and Appendix*, containing them in book form, revised by the speakers, will be printed by me during the session to commence on the 3d of next December.
For one copy of the *Daily Globe* until the 1st day of next April.....$3 00
For one copy of the *Congressional Globe and Appendix* during the session.....$3 00
The *Congressional Globe and Appendix* go free through the mails.
No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. JOHN C. RIVES.
WASHINTON CITY, Oct. 18, 1860.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
COMMENCING OCT. 29,
AT
NO. 561 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found
3,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS.....at $1 50 each.
2000 pieces UNION PLAIDS.....17 cents per yard.
800 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
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for children.....25 cents per yard.
800 pieces FANCY SILKS.....75 cents per yard.
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3,000 pieces 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
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2000 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.....18¾c. per yard.
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5,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS.....$1 each.
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Together with other
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Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.

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We have just added to our stock a number of new Winter patterns of
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Cloaks of every description made to order.
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SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
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Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
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Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway, New-York,
Bonnets from Alexandrine Gauze, just received by the steamer *Illinois*.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Young Men's Association of St. George's Church, in aid of St. Luke's Hospital, will be held in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read, and addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, CHARLES TRACY, Esq., Rev. Mr. HOWARD, and Rev. Dr. TYNG. A collection will be made for the funds of the Association. Members of other kindred Associations are especially invited to attend.

DR. JOHN THOMAS, EDITOR OF THE *Herald of the Kingdom*, and author of *Elpis Israel*, and other works, calculated to emancipate the minds of this benighted generation from the thrall of INFIDELITY and CLERICAL TRADITION, having returned from the South, will resume his expositions of the Holy Scriptures on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Room No. 6, Clinton Hall, New-York, and every week thereafter.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of 4th-av. and 23d st. The Pastor, Rev. J. B. HAGANY, will preach, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Rev. I. H. TYNG, Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles TO-MORROW EVENING, before the Missionary Association of that Parish. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., WILL PREACH a Sermon to the young, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Strangers, especially the young, are invited.

REV. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., WILL preach the annual sermon before the Ladies' Mission Society of Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 11. The friends of missions are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. A. H. WYLIE, Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—REV. ST. G. SAWYER, Pastor, at the Historical Library, 2d-av., corner 11th-st. Services every SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av. near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Meeting at 7 o'clock in the evening.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—SOUTH BROOKLYN—Rev. H. S. CARPENTER. Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A FAREWELL missionary meeting will be held in the 13th st. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. GILBERT, the Missionary, will be present. Addresses from several clergymen may be expected. Mr. GILBERT goes out to Callao, Peru, under a joint commission from the A. & F. Christian Union and the American Seamen's Friend Society.

THE BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—this Church is now worshiping in the basement of their new Church edifice, in 34th-st., near the northwest corner of 8th-av. The pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will preach TO-MORROW (Nov. 11) in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The weekly lecture on Tuesday evening and Prayer meeting on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. The room is pleasant and the seats are free.

MR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, PASTOR elect of the First Congregational Methodist Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, will be ordained next THURSDAY EVENING, the services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, of the Tabernacle, will preach the sermon, and the other services will be conducted by Drs. CLARK, STORRS and RUDDINGTON, of Brooklyn; Rev. Messs. MATTISON, of New-York, TYLER, of Brooklyn, and others. All are invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—TWENTY-third-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The third Quarterly Concert of the Sunday School connected with this church will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Good singing by the children, and addresses by Capt. HART, of the City Hall Police, and others, may be expected. Parents and friends of the cause are earnestly invited to be present.

TENT SERVICES.—REV. CHARLES C. GOSS, Secretary of the New-York Evangelical Alliance, will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Local Preachers' large tent, junction of Broadway, 58th-st. and 8th-av. German preaching at 4½, and preaching in English in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School MORNING and AFTERNOON, and prayer meetings during the week, as usual.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

REV. D. M. GRAHAM, PASTOR OF THE First Freewill Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, having just returned after an absence of six months in Europe, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. THOMAS GOADBY, of England, will preach in the same place in the EVENING, at 7½. The public are invited.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Youths' Burman Bible and School Society, connected with the Sabbath-School, will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS, H. H. LAMPORT, Esq., and the Pastor, Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D. The public are invited to attend.

LEE-AV. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—REV. JARED SCUDDER, of the Arcot Mission, India, will preach at 10½ A. M., and address the Sunday School meeting at 7 P. M. In the AFTERNOON, at 3½, the Pastor, Rev. J. M'C. HOLMES, will preach the third in a series of discourses on Prayer. Sabbath School at 1½ and 7 o'clock.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—A PERmanent ministry and no "Presiding Elders." Prof. MATTESON will preach for this new organization, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Morning Subject—*What Kind of a Resurrection do the Scriptures Teach?*

PILGRIM CHURCH—WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Elder WM. SHEPPARD will preach in the above Church, on SUNDAY, Nov. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, morning—*The Bread of Life*. Evening—*The Preparation for and the Coming of Christ*. Love Feast at 3 P. M. Come and welcome.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. Lecture and Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

"BEHOLD CLOUDS FROM THE EAST and from the North unto the South, and they are very horrible to look upon, full of wrath and storm." The Herald of the Coming One will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGton-av., corner of 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector. There will be service in this Church every SUNDAY EVENING, until the 1st of May, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers will be provided with seats. Morning Service as usual at 10½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. (Seats free.) Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of the evening discourse—*God and Human Nature*. Sacramental service at 3 o'clock P. M.

HON. AND REV. H. W. HILLIARD, OF Alabama, will deliver his popular lecture on *Milton*, at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1860. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door. Lecture to commence at 8 P. M.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF BEthesda Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach his first annual sermon TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 11th, 10½ A. M. EVENING services at 7½ o'clock. Monthly Missionary Concert of the Sabbath School, at 3 P. M. precisely.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 11, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, at 7½ P. M. Sermon by Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D.
A. MERWIN, Rec. Secretary.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The afternoon session of the School will be devoted to singing and addresses.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—REV. MATthew HALE SMITH will preach in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) 34th-st., near Broadway, TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) Nov. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING a course of sermons to the young will be commenced.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. E. C. EWER will preach in the MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Service on LORD'S DAY, (Nov. 11,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the Morning—*Christian Behavior*. For the Evening—*The Duty of the Christian Minister*.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, SECOND-av., between 50th and 51st sts.—entrance on 50th-st. Rev. WILLIAM MCALISTER will preach in this Church, TO-MORROW, 11th inst. Services commencing at 4 P. M. Teacher's Bible class at 9 A. M. Sabbath School at 4 P. M.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN WILL preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the First Congregational Methodist Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. ROBERT G. PIKE, Esq., will address the Sunday School in the afternoon.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the First Universalist Church, corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the evening, the fourth lecture in review of Rev. Dr. Thompson's book, entitled *Love and Penalty*.

REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., OF THE Broadway Tabernacle, will deliver a lecture at the United Presbyterian Church, West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Mount Lebanon and its Tribes—with Notes on the Recent War*. Tickets 25 cents.

THE FUTURE OF MAN.—THE SECOND OF A series of lectures, on this subject, will be delivered by the pastor, in the English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Topic—*What is the State of the Soul between Death and the Resurrection?*

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. R. HANKS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; also AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. B. PETERS, UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Williamsburgh, gives the closing lecture of his series on the history and doctrines of the leading denominations, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject: *Universalism*.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Presidence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th-av., TO-MORROW, morning and evening. Morning, an annual sermon. Evening, a sermon to the young.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 BOWERY every Sunday. Subjects on the 11th, at 3 P. M.—*Which is the best state of Society, Freedom or Slavery?* At 7½ P. M.—*Reception of Foreigners, with particular reference to the Japanese and the Prince*.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in the new Hall on 33d-st., one door east of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ministry of Joy*. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach in the MORNING.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. CHARLES K. HARRIS, of Greene-st. M. E. Church, and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon, on *The Gift of the Holy Ghost*. Seats free.

REV. DR. FERRIS MAY BE EXPECTED to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath evening) in the Reformed Dutch Mission Church, corner Madison and Cherry sts. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. HIGBIE, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATION—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 50th st. Seats free. Services at 10½ and 7½. Children's service at 3½ o'clock. Rector, JAMES B. HASKIN, No. 82 10th-st.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, PASTOR OF THE First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Divine Service TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. N. L. RICE, D. D., OF CHICAGO, will preach at 10½ o'clock SABBATH MORNING, in Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOCK, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed as regular chambermaid by a competent young woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at the residence of her present employer, to-day only, at No. 21 West 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid wants a situation either in a hotel, boarding-house or private family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Call, for two days, at No. 157 Herry-st., Brooklyn where she is now chambermaid. She would be willing to wait on table, if necessary.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or mind children; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 190 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, in a private family, to do chamberwork, plain sewing or washing; has lived 4 years in her last place; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 160 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing, or chambermaid and waiting in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, one who is perfectly willing and obliging, and can show the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Thompson-st., Room No. 1.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by an American girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady, breaking up housekeeping, desires a situation for a servant, as chambermaid and waitress. Call, between the hours of 11 and 1, for two days, at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Call or address, for this week, CATHERINE, No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread, cake and pastry maker; no objection to do part of the washing if required. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 212 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook. She understands her business well, and serving up large dinners in the best style; has four years' experience from her last place in this City. Can be seen at No. 158 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL UNderstanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire, for two days, at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best City reference; would do the washing of a small family. Call at No. 367 9th-st., near Avenue D.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as professed cook; understands pastries, creams and jellies; can also make side dishes; has 15 years' reference from the best of families. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 525 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced, first-class cook; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., down stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a private family. Can be seen for three days at No. 25 Amity-st. Good reference given.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., in the rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations; one as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do waiting and chamberwork; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who has been accustomed to kitchen-work for the last seven years; understands all kinds of meats and pastries; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant Welsh girl, as cook, and to wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups, &c.; City references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A highly-respectable Protestant girl, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, a first-class laundress and chambermaid; is competent for any of the above capacities. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, by a very respectable young woman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; no objections to go in the country; is well recommended. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman, with good City reference from her last place; is a good bread baker. Apply at No. 347 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as above; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present place, No. 14 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW OF refined education, but in reduced circumstances, desires the position of housekeeper or companion. Address E. M., Station D, Post-office, 8th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook and excellent baker of bread, and can get the best of reference. Call at 23 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as lady's maid; understands her business in all requirements in dressmaking and millinery. Address, by note, G. W. E., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; no objections to travel with the family; the best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 212 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR STEWARDESS.—A highly respectable and competent person, with excellent testimonials, wishes a situation. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; has six years' City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby, or will do chamberwork and sewing; can furnish the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 3d-av., third door above 18th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young girl as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of children; is a neat sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 156 East 21th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third door, back room, for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation for a Protestant American girl, as seamstress or as nurse; can cut and fit children's clothes; is capable of teaching them; or would like the care of an invalid. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employers, No. 220 West 30th-st., near 9th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an active young woman, as professed waitress; has lived in some of the first-class families in this City; has most undoubted reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waitress, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at the residence of her present employer, to-day only, at No. 21 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young girls, one as waitress, and the other to do chamberwork and washing; can give good reference. They can be seen in their last situation, No. 36 East 21st-st., for a week.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, waiters, seamstresses, nurses, general housework, &c.—About 100 first-class girls ready for situations, can be seen at the select, first-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-avenue, near 23d-st. Only nice, tidy, capable, obliging girls, with good recommendations allowed here. Employers calling can see at once the advantages offered, there being a larger number and better girls here than any where else.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to learn the millinery trade; a private establishment, where she could board in the house, preferred. Address C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS MANAGER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as manager in a cotton-mill, spinning medium counts. Address W. S., Post-office, Williams Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, aged 28, an experienced book-keeper and cashier, wishes employment till Jan. 1, writing up, balancing books, collecting or similar business, or would accept immediately, permanent employment as book-keeper, cashier or clerk. Expectations moderate. References: Messrs. Vattman & Lloyd, Moses Taylor & Co., Melich & Co., Mount Hope Manufacturing Company, and others. Address, till Nov. 14, A. G. V., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a professed coachman, a man who has given long services with respectable families in this City; is highly recommended. Address P. F., No. 122 20th-st., rear, second floor, near 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A STEADY man, a situation as coachman; has been 15 years in this country, and understands his business perfectly; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call, for three days, at No. 249 Bleecker-st., in the store.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A GENTLEman, not using his horses for the Winter, wishes to procure a place for his coachman, whom he can recommend in every particular. Address A. H. & CO., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country by a married German man who understands vegetable and flower gardening; can take care of a green-house; also understands farming, and would have no objection of taking charge of a farm; he can give satisfactory recommendation for his capability. Address for 4 days GARDENER, Box 214 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—AN YOUNG ENGLISHMAN DEsires a situation in some gentleman's establishment; has lived for many years in one of the best families in the old country; has good City references; would like to travel. Address R. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter in a private family; can produce good City references. Call at No. 89 West 17th-st.

AS WAITER, &c.—A MAN WITH THE BEST of reference, wants a situation as waiter or light porter; will make himself useful; is smart, clean and tidy, and of good disposition. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES a situation in some mercantile house; he thoroughly understands the routine of an office, &c.; good, plain writer; the best of references given. Address, J. H., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE FIRMS ATTENTION.—Wanted, a situation as traveling agent by a young man who is well acquainted with the dealers throughout the country. References from last employers. Address J. C. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.
A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec. 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 27. Afterward No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which have enjoyed an unparalleled patronage for 10 years past, may now be regarded as among our national institutions; over 1,000 students have been registered and in attendance within the past year hailing from nearly every State in the Union.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply at No. 7 Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. B. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SALE OF THE

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS

OF THE LATE

CHARLES M. LEUPP.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av.:

The collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together, with the Engravings, belonging to the late CHARLES M. LEUPP, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Watteau, Giordano, Panini, Presiosi. Robbe, De Block, Eckhout, Ommeganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntingdon, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear and many other artists of celebrity.

MOST OF THE MODERN PAINTINGS WERE PAINTED TO ORDER FOR THE LATE Mr. LEUPP, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country.

THE SALE WILL BE WITHOUT RESERVE IN SETTLEMENT OF HIS ESTATE, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The gallery is open to free exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, daily, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th inst. until 10 P. M. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. W. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
RICH ARTISTIC BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, &c.
On MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock,
Embracing the entire rich and costly furniture of house No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av. The furniture is all new, having been used but two months, and comprises elegant rosewood parlor; chamber, dining-room and library furniture of every description; all of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine, offering extraordinary inducements to housekeepers and the trade, among which is a beautiful rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Fisher, with stool and cover, two solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in green and gold brocatel, comprising fourteen pieces; reception chairs, in tapestry, Turkish chairs and lounges in velvet and tapestry, elegant front mantel and pier mirrors, silk and lace curtains, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, marble top etageres, rich bronzes, marble groups, paintings, &c. Superb rosewood chamber furniture—hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French shades, ormolu clocks; oak dining-room furniture, rich China, crystal cut-glass, silver ware, &c., with over 600 yards tapestry and other carpets, marble hall stand, rich chandeliers and gas fixtures, &c.
N. B.—House to rent, possession immediately.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, NOV. 12,
At 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 122 Joralemon, between Court and Clinton sts.

Rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson satin brocatelle, sofa, arm-chair, six reception chairs, walnut extension-table, mahogany hat-stand, velvet carpets, oil cloths, all in excellent order.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel; rosewood etageres and escritoires, centre and side tables, with marble-tops; rich reception and arm chairs, in rosewood and satin; French plate pier, and mantel glasses, with slabs and brackets; rich lace and brocatel window curtains; elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, English Brussels carpets, solid rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, wardrobes, beds, bedding, sheets, blankets, coverlids, pillows, bolsters, &c.; rich dining-room furniture, English oil-cloth, stair carpets, rods, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, stoves, refrigerators, &c. Also, an invoice second-hand carpets, consisting of royal Axminster, velvet, medallion, Wilton, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, various sizes.
ALSO,
At 12 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.
Stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups and under glass shades, all of which have been beautifully prepared by one of the first taxidermists in the City.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, NOV. 10, AT 1 O'CLOCK, in front of salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.:
Splendid six-year old mare, sound and kind.
Also, a large bay horse, sixteen hands high, ten years old.
Also, a pair of chestnut horses, seven years old, sound and kind.
Also, a black horse, six years old, sound and kind.
Also, a gray saddle mare, warranted sound and kind.
Also, an imported English saddle horse, sound and kind, warranted.
Also, a black team of horses, warranted sound and kind.
Also, a splendid span of black mares, warranted sound and kind.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., bay mare, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, and kind in all harness; also a bay horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, and kind in all harness. Have been driven together, and are well matched. Also, a pair of chestnut-colored carriage horses, about 16½ hands high, about ten years old, very stylish drivers, kind and gentle; sold for want of use; cost $900.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL., vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.
SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in various coverings, marble-top etageres, centre and sofa tables, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, oak and walnut dining-room and library furniture, mattresses, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Great annual auction sale of Camelias, &c., on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10 o'clock. A superior assortment of upwards of 500 splendid specimens, selected from the collection of Mr. A. Dryburgh, the largest in the United States, all in bud and of the choicest description, being from one to ten feet in height. The attention of amateurs and florists is respectfully called to this sale, as it comprises one of the finest assortments ever offered in this City.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.—MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of Dutch flower roots just imported, comprising fine varieties of narcissus, crocus, bizard tulips, all colors; bybloem tulips; also, double and single hyacinths in great variety. The above roots are from the celebrated nurseries of P. Van Waveren, Jr., & Co., Holland.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse 8 years old, about 15½ hands high, long tail, kind and spirited in harness, a good saddle-horse; also, a top buggy, in good order; also, a light box wagon, made to order by Beardsley, full patent axles, and in good order.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS.—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ½c., Jonquills 3c., Anemonies 2c., Ranunculus 2c., Narcissus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address
P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds and bedding, bureaus, sofas, sofa-beds, bookcases, wardrobes, chairs, tables, curtains and kitchen furniture.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. HUFFALO, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 William-street in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on one hundred dollars and thirty-four cents from the 9th day of December, 1859, and interest on three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest from the 2d day of February, 1860, less the sum of one hundred and two dollars and interest from the 7th day of April, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.
WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 26 William-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of November, 1860. n3-lawtwsS

SUPREME COURT.—FIDELIA BLANCHARD, Plaintiff, against GEORGE CHASE and MARY CHASE his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 17, 1860.
CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Plaintiff's Atty's,
o27-law6wS* No. 192 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY

N.B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.
THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:
1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.
Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.
Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.
The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.
Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."
In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO., No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:
Geo. Griswold, John Bridge, Eben. Collamore, R. R. Stuyvesant, Alb't J. Delatour, James B. Windle, Charles Haight, Wm. O. Hoffman, Schephen A. Main, John Anderson.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1860.
ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz: Wm. H. Johnson, Edward Bridge, Edward Corning, Nathan'l E. James, John F. Seymour, Charles Jones, Silas Stebbins, James P. Wallace, Samuel H. Rokenbaugh, Curtis Noble, Robert Schell, William Kumbel, Charles Stanton, William Boyd and Abel Denison; and Isaac N. Seymour, Abraham B. Embury and Felix Astoin were chosen Inspectors of the next election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was unanimously reelected President.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Construction Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 6, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 7 per cent., on improved property in this City. None but principals need apply to JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS mortgage, $1,600—two years at seven per cent. interest for sale. Address AVENUE, Box. 109 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing, under the name or style of A. MORTON & CO., in the manufacture of Gold Pens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. PERSONS P. ALLEN retires from said firm. A. MORTON is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign in liquidation. A. MORTON,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. PERSONS P. ALLEN.
A. MORTON will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 36 Maiden-lane. A. MORTON.

THE FIRM OF HENRY A. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. PLATT alone will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

KING OF HEATERS!!!
LITTLEFIELD'S GREAT STOVES AND FURNACES. ONE FIRE WILL LAST ALL WINTER, Without rekindling or forming clinkers. Also,
STEAM, WATER AND HOT AIR FURNACES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, STOVES, RANGES, etc.
TIBBETTS & CO., No. 690 Broadway.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels SELF-CURE."—Prof. STEVENS (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the community. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Niblock's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT, the great pile remedy, and is used with great success for burns and scalds; also, felons and inflammatory rheumatism. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 103 Beekman-st., corner Pearl. Agents wanted for City and country.

REMOVED.—DOCTOR HOSACK HAS REMOVED to No. 150 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st. His office will be continued at No. 15 West 21st., as usual.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life, and Prevention of Starvation. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:
The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.
The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.
No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.
No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.
No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.
No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.
No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.
No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.
No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.
No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.
No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform in the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.
The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.
The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."
The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:
"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.
By order of the Board.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park,
AND W. H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 535 Broadway, corne of 13th-st.

T. G. WAIT & SON, DENTISTS, HAVE removed their office to No. 13 Bond-st., where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. Branch office at residence, No. 150 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 80 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SPORTING.

KENOSIA TROTTING PARK,
DANBURY, CONN.
A purse of $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness, will be trotted for on the above Course Nov. 15, 1860.
J. McMann names b. m.....Flora Temple.
Samuel McLaughlin names.....Widow McQuade.
GEO. HALLOCK, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. S. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (new building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, FRED. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 4 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds, and leaves on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE CITY FINANCES—THE POLICE THANKED FOR THEIR CONDUCT ON ELECTION DAY—THE NEW CITY HALL.

The weekly statement of the Comptroller was received,—showing as follows: Balance on hand Oct. 20, $415,368 77. Receipts, $1,534,651 30. Total, $1,950,020 10. Payments, $734,570 57. Balance, Oct. 27, $1,212,449 50. The Comptroller on Thursday sent in his regular monthly statement of expenditures and balances in the Departments, stating that the appropriation for advertising was exhausted, and recommending that the balance under the head of "Printing and Stationery," unexpended, be transferred to that account. The paper was referred. The Register sent in a communication that a volume of the records had been so much mutilated by handling and searching as to render it almost useless, and asking that it be copied immediately. A resolution to that effect was referred, with power.

Mr. TWEED offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Board for the zeal and fidelity with which the Police had discharged their duties on election day, as also for their urbanity and courtesy to citizens throughout the day. The resolution was not only passed unanimously, but every member who spoke on the subject paid high compliments to the force, individually and collectively.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution calling upon the Common Council to allow a portion of the Park for the erection of a Court-house, which is imperatively necessary, and for which an appropriation of $100,000 has been made by the Legislature.

Mr. TWEED took occasion, upon the offering of the resolution, to state that the communication of Judge Pierrepont, tendering his resignation on account of the insufficiency of accommodations, was incorrect from beginning to end, and more than that, was a libel upon the whole City. The assertion, or rather the inference, which must be drawn from his letter that all our young girls were "growing up to be prostitutes, and our young men thieves," was an ungenerous libel upon the community. He would say, of his own knowledge, that three years ago, when the nomination of Judge was made, no one was more anxious to secure that nomination, or made more persistent efforts to secure it than Judge Pierrepont, who at the time occupied small, inconvenient and badly ventilated offices, (when compared with those assigned to the Judges,) where he transacted all the business which was intrusted to him. He thought it absurd that such a man should complain of want of accommodations, when those furnished by the City were so far superior to any he had ever before enjoyed, and the idea that because a lawyer had been elected Judge he must have velvet carpets at $30 a square yard, with furniture to match, was simply preposterous. The resolution was adopted.

The Board of Estimates of Police asked for an appropriation of $1,368,090 for the support of the Department for the ensuing year, added to which must be the sum of $217,450 for the Brooklyn District. The whole matter was appropriately referred.

A long debate ensued upon a motion to pay the Clerk of the Commissioners of Excise $150 extra compensation, and which has been vetoed by the Mayor on legal grounds, in which many subjects were brought in, but the matter was finally laid over.

Scores of bills from the owners or occupants of the various polling places, as also from Canvassers and Inspectors, were referred, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday at 12 M., when they commence their duties as County Canvassers.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

DEATH OF DR. COVEL—WHO SUPPORT THE LUNATICS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The weekly meeting of this Board took place yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., at their rooms in Bond-street; present Messrs. DRAPER, BELL and NICHOLSON. By report of the Committee of the Whole, it appeared that 361 persons have been transferred to the Work-house at Randall's Island, viz.: 149 males and 212 females.

Resolutions were adopted in reference to the death of Dr. Covel, long the physician of the City Prison; applauding the faithful services he had rendered the City; condoling with his family, and voting the necessary sum to defray his funeral expenses.

The correspondence between Mr. DRAPER and Mr. Verplanck, President of the Commissioners of Emigration, in reference to the old dispute between the two Boards as to the maintenance of lunatics, was read. Mr. DRAPER asserted in his letters that Mag Groose and Mary Russell, recently arrived, were sent away by their relatives in order to get rid of them, and to throw them upon this institution for support during their lifetime.

Mr. Verplanck replied somewhat tartly that he was ignorant of the facts stated, and charged that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction had not supported any of their lunatics. He advised that both Boards should meet and endeavor to adjust their misunderstanding.

Notice was sent to the counsel of the Board that they were ready, at any time, to proceed with the suit pending between them.

Contracts were awarded to Mr. Vandervoort, for carpenters' work, amounting to $396; to Watson & Hard, for mason work, $675; and to N. G. Garaty, for plumbing in the extension of the Idiot House, $220. The following is the weekly statement:

Number remaining Oct. 27	7,637
Admitted	1,845
Total	9,482
Died	51
Discharged	1,470
Sent to Blackwell's Island	363
State Prison	5—1,889
Total	7,595
Decrease	44

BUSINESS IN THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.

The City Departments have not yet recovered from the dullness attendant upon the election—there being absolutely nothing doing. The Receiver of Taxes, however, is doing a large business—the office being crowded during the hours allotted to the receipt of moneys, and the clerks are kept as busy as bees. The reduction of seven per cent. per annum on all taxes paid previous to Dec. 1, stimulates many to pay during the current month, and consequently the receipts are daily very large. In the Croton Department, some bids were to have been opened yesterday, but a postponement was rendered necessary by the absence from the City of the Comptroller. They will be opened on Monday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ADVENTURES OF A LOOKING-GLASS.—On yesterday a lady engaged one of the City Express wagons to convey a large and valuable looking-glass to the upper part of the City, but through some carelessness on the part of the driver it was broken. Complaint was made at the Mayor's Office, and the driver brought before the First Marshal, who directed that the glass should be restored. This was promptly complied with by the owner of the express line, but the driver, instead of delivering it at the house of the owner, or even notifying her of the replacement of the glass, took it to the Mayor's office, where it was placed in an embrasure of a window outside the railings, and a notice was sent to the owner to call and receive it. Meantime, and before the lady reached the office, a poor Irishman, who was looking for employment, started into the Mayor's Office, and gladly availing himself of the bench which stands there to rest his heavy limbs, he sat down, and leaning his head against the corner of the embrasure, was soon enjoying the pleasures conferred by "tired nature's sweet restorer," and went off to the land of dreams. The corner against which his head reclined was sharp, his head was round, and as a consequence, it slipped, his body followed, and the consequence was the entire demolition of the glass a second time, as he fell directly upon it. Of course, any claim for damages as against him would have been preposterous, and the unfortunate owner of the glass has only its memory and its associations for her consolation.

PHILADELPHIA STREET-CLEANING—VISIT OF A COMMITTEE FROM THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THAT CITY.—Last night a Committee of nine members of the Common Council of Philadelphia arrived in this City, for the purpose of witnessing the operations of the street-sweeping machines invented by Mr. SMITH, and which have been long and successfully used on Broadway. Mr. SMITH has recently put in operation another machine, which not only performs its duty well as a sweeper, but throws the dirt into the box, and when that is full unloads itself, leaving the carts which follow to remove it. Two of these were tried on Thursday night, and their performance was a decided success, whether on the smooth pavement of Broadway, or the rough cobble-stones of other streets. The Philadelphia officials intend to test both machines thoroughly, and, if satisfied with their performances, to introduce them on the streets of that city.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—A lad, aged 3 years, named ANTHONY RIDGE, whose parents reside at No 26 Pell-street, died on Thursday from the effect of scalds received by the upsetting of a kettle of hot water.... RICHARD FLANNIGAN, aged 27 years, while riding on the platform of the steam-elevator in the store of Messrs. ALTEAUS & SON, corner of Greene and Houston streets, was instantly killed yesterday by coming in contact with a portion of the frame work of the elevator. It was in violation of the rules of the establishment to ride upon the platform, and the deceased had been especially warned against so doing by the foreman.... On Thursday evening MARY LYNCH, aged 45 years, of No. 269 West Thirty-ninth-street, while engaged about the stove, set fire to her clothes, and was so seriously burned that death ensued in a few hours. Coroner SCHIRMER held inquests in the above cases yesterday, resulting in verdicts of accidental deaths.

MORE ARTILLERY PRACTICE BY THE CITY GUARD.—The City Guard, under command of Capt. MANSFIELD LOVELL, contemplate visiting Fort Hamilton on Monday, Nov. 12, for the purpose of further practice with the sea-coast guns. It will be remembered that this corps made their first attempt in artillery practice at Fort Hamilton in July last, a full account of which was given in this paper. This will be the second attempt to test the availability of citizen soldiery for harbor defences. A large number of military gentlemen, members of Assembly, City officials, &c., have been invited to accompany the City Guard and witness the drill. On their return from Fort Hamilton they will make an afternoon street parade in their Company uniform, with DODWORTH'S celebrated Band.

BERGER, BILLIARDS AND THE LADIES.—Many ladies who witnessed the contest between Messrs. PHELAN and KAVANAGH, at Lynch's rooms in Union-square, as well as other fair friends of our amateur lovers of the game of billiards, having had their curiosity awakened to witness the wonderful performances of Monsieur BERGER, the French Professor commenced on Thursday to give a short course of afternoon exhibitions at Lynch's for the especial gratification of those ladies and gentlemen who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning how he accomplishes such wonders by the *masse* shots. It is almost needless to say that M. BERGER delighted his fair audience and their male friends. The evening exhibitions are continued at Phelan's, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—At the regular preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, ADAM NORRIE; First Vice-President, John T. Johnston; Second Vice-President, Robert Gordon; Managers, Alex. McKenzie, William Paton, Geo. Cruickshank, Allan Hay, Robt. B. Campbell, James Fraser; Treasurer, Robert Hyslop; Secretary, Robt. Dinwiddie; Assistant Secretary, Ramsay Crooks; Physician, Alex. Elder, M. D.; Chaplains, Rev. Dr. Jno. N. McLeod, Rev. Dr. Jno. Thomson.

COLLISION.—About 8 o'clock Friday evening the steamer *Montague*, of the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, when off Governor's Island, came in contact with the sloop *James Henry*, from Croton, with a cargo of brick, cutting her down to the water's edge, which caused her to leak so badly that it was deemed prudent to run her ashore on Governor's Island, where she now lies full of water. The *Montague* had her rudder carried away. No blame can be attached to the pilot of the steamer, as the sloop had no light up at the time.

THANKS TO POLICE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners on Wednesday the following resolution was unanimously adopted and transmitted to Messrs. ROBINSON, (Superintendent,) CROWLEY, CHAPIN, POLHAMOUS, ROWLAND and FLANLEY, the gentlemen forming the telegraph corps: *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board are eminently due to the conductors of the Police Telegraph for their efficient services in that Department on the occasion of the election held on the 6th inst.

NORTHERN HAY AND SOUTHERN COTTON.—Mr. THEODORE TILTON, in his speech at Stuyvesant Institute, night before last, did not say, as reported, that "the Northern crop of hay was seven times greater than the Southern crop of cotton," but that seven Southern crops might be named, which, taken together, were not equal in value to the single Northern crop of hay.

A WOMAN FATALLY SCALDED.—Coroner SCHIRMER Thursday held an inquest upon the body of ISABELLA TREVIWICK, a native of Scotland, 33 years of age, who was so badly scalded on Sunday last, in consequence of the accidental overturning of a pot of boiling water, that death resulted on Wednesday. Deceased resided at No. 359 West Twenty-sixth-street.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.—Early Thursday morning a man named PATRICK HART was arrested for drunkenness, and he was confined at the Seventh Ward Station-house. A few hours later he was found dead in his cell, having hung himself with his cravat.

Visit of Lady Franklin to Rutgers Female Institute.

Lady JANE FRANKLIN paid a visit to the Rutgers Female Institute on Thursday, between 1 and 3 P. M. She was received at the entrance to the buildings by Mr. PIERCE, the Principal, and by him introduced to the ladies and gentlemen who were invited to be present on the occasion. Accompanied by the officers of the Institution she visited the school-rooms of the several departments, after which she was conducted to the chapel, where the classes were assembled in charge of their respective teachers. Lady FRANKLIN was then introduced to the school by Rev. Dr. KREBS, who spoke in the following language:

YOUNG LADIES OF THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE: In that care which we exercise for you, we have always been aided by the noble examples of true womanhood to whom we could surely refer for illustration of the virtues we have endeavored to inculcate and develop in you. The history of your sex in all time, and in your own country and age, is bright with such names. It is our happiness this morning to introduce you to a noble lady, who honors us with a visit from that land from which we proudly claim our descent, whose history, science, and literature, language and religion are our common inheritance. I select from the fair registry of that land, these three, or four, whose names, familiar with us as household words, belong to the world, and are enshrined in every gentle, in every manly heart. VICTORIA, Queen of England, herself the brightest ornament of the crown she wears; ELIZABETH SOMERVILLE, her sex's first compeer with the great lights of modern science; ELIZABETH FRY and FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, ministering like angels of mercy amid the wretchedness of prisons and hospitals; and that true-hearted woman, may I not say it even in this presence, the illustrious wife and widow of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, whose self-sacrificing devotion, when even Governments were wearied out, could still enlist the sympathy and service of brave and sagacious men both in England and America, until her heroic perseverence wrung from the Arctic Seas and Polar ice the ten years' mystery of her adventurous husband's fate. Young ladies, I have the honor to present you to Lady FRANKLIN.

After the singing of the national hymn by the pupils, Dr. J. W. FRANCIS made some appropriate and feeling remarks. He spoke of the objects of the Institution, its great success, and its future promises; of the high privileges of the young ladies of the present day, and of their obligations to educate themselves in such a manner that should render them worthy the name of woman. He also referred to the large number of those who had received their education in "Old Rutgers," and closed by saying that his feelings overpowered him in witnessing the meeting of one who had, by her noble deeds and true womanhood, connected her name with the history of the world, and those of younger years, just commencing the career of life. He could go no further.

The Principal then introduced Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, who placed upon the table in front of Lady FRANKLIN a large and beautiful quarto volume, richly illustrated, one of the publications of the Smithsonian Institute, and spoke substantially as follows:

We have all listened with pleasure to the felicitous terms in which the President of this Institution has introduced Lady FRANKLIN to its members and friends. I am charged now with a response, of which I am most happy to be the organ, from the young ladies of the Senior Class, speaking not for themselves only, but for all their associates in the Collegiate Department. It is embraced in the following note addressed to their honored visitor:

"Will Lady FRANKLIN—whose name has become dear to us as a household word for womanly love and devotion—accept our thanks for the great pleasure which her visit to our Institute has afforded us? May we ask to be still further gratified by her acceptance of this volume, entitled *The Algæ of America*, which the Senior Class, in behalf of the Collegiate Department, would present as a slight tribute of their esteem?

As humble friends and admirers of the noble characteristics manifested by her ladyship, we respectfully subscribe our names."

After reading the names appended, Dr. SMITH continued, and addressing himself to Lady FRANKLIN, said: Your Ladyship will deem the volume selected, I am sure, both from the channel through which it is published and its subject matter, a peculiarly appropriate one. From those laws of association which pertain to every mind, and which are as imperishable as the mind itself, you cannot but feel a special interest in a work devoted to the Marine Botany of America. I have great pleasure now in presenting this volume to your Ladyship, with the note which I have had the honor to read.

The exercises were closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE.

New-York Academy of Medicine.

ANNIVERSARY ORATION.

The public were invited to attend the anniversary meeting of the Academy of Medicine, held on Wednesday evening, at the Hall of the Historical Society. The attendance was far less than the occasion and the very interesting nature of the exercises deserved. After an appropriate prayer, Dr. JOHN WATSON, the President of the Academy and orator of the evening, was introduced at precisely 8 o'clock. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half, but the attention of the audience never flagged for a moment during the whole of this time. His main theme was "the character of the true physician," and he discussed the requisites, both natural and required; the duties and the mission of the medical practitioner in all the varied relations and circumstances arising from his position. Dr. WATSON vindicated the character of the profession in this country, insisting that although there were, perhaps, fewer examples of (as it were) concentrated or monopolized learning in America, compared with Europe, yet the mass of our physicians were more than equal in knowledge and practical tact to the mass of the physicians in other countries. He also dwelt at length upon the manners and general conduct of a physician to his patients, and spoke of the mental and moral influences that he should be ever ready to exert in his practice: to gain and preserve the confidence and respect of his patients, to aid in the discovery of disease, to enter largely into the treatment, to advance the cause of honor, science and human justice, and to soothe and comfort the sufferers from irremediable ills. He illustrated the facts, principles and suggestions in his address with innumerable anecdotes and sketches which, however familiar they may have been to the well-read of the professional gentlemen present, were exceedingly *apropos* to the subject, occasion and general audience, and displayed an inexhaustible fund of medical lore of all times and all nations. After he had concluded, Dr. Jos. M. SMITH moved that the thanks of the Academy be tendered to Dr. WATSON for his elaborate and valuable address, and that the latter be requested for publication, and diffused widely among the students and profession generally, as well as the public. Dr. ALEXANDER STEVENS seconded Dr. SMITH'S motion, and it was, of course, unanimously carried, and after an invitation to all present had been tendered by the President of the Historical Society to visit the Society's valuable library and picture-gallery, the meeting adjourned.

Fires.

IN A WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $70,000.

About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the sub-cellar of the wholesale drug-house of PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-street, and notwithstanding the fact that the fire companies promptly repaired to the place, where they worked faithfully, the fire continued to smoulder until near noon, and not until that time was it completely extinguished. The fire was confined to that portion of the building in which it broke out, and the flooring of the story above was not even burned through. The stock of drugs stored in the cellar was so valuable, however, that the quantity destroyed is estimated to have been worth at least $70,000. The entire building is occupied by Messrs. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER. It forms one of the handsome row of six-story brown-stone buildings at the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, owned by WHITLOCK BROTHERS, after whom they were named. Persons passing by the premises would not even suspect that a fire had occurred inside; the exterior of the buildings have not been injured at all, and, in fact, it is thought that the damage to the interior may be repaired for $1,000.

Following are the names of the Companies in which Messrs. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER have insurances upon their stock:

Commercial Mutual	$5,000	Commercial, Albany	$5,000
Royal	5,000	Grocers', New-York	2,500
Commercial	5,000	Ætna, Hartford	2,500
Firemen's Fund	5,000	Howard, New-York	5,000
Standard	5,000	Relief	2,500
North American	5,000	East River	2,500
Lamar	5,000	Montauk	2,500
Empire City	2,000	Lenox	2,500
Indemnity	5,000	Mechanics'	2,500
Bowery	5,000	Gallatin	2,500
Adriatic	5,000	Goodhue	2,500
Norwich, Conn.	5,500	New-World	3,000
Charter Oak, New-Haven	3,000	Home, New-Haven.	5,000
State of New-Jersey	2,500	Unity, New-York	5,000
Merchants', Hartford	2,500	North Western	2,500
City of New-Haven	2,500	American Exchange	2,500
Western Mass.	2,500	Humboldt	5,000
Phenix, Hartford	4,000	Union Mutual	5,000
Jersey City	3,500	Commercial Exc'ge.	2,500
New-England	3,500	Total	$156,000

IN A STABLE—HORSES BURNED.

About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a small frame stable, located at No. 290 West Thirty-third-street, owned by ROBERT SHERRID, was burned down, involving the loss of two horses, belonging to JOHN EDWARDS and ANTONIO MACK, the occupants of the premises. The animals were each valued at $100, and their loss is not covered by insurance. An adjoining stable, occupied by GEORGE HETTRICK, was also destroyed, as well as two horses which were in it at the time. Mr. HETTRICK had no insurance upon his property. The flames communicated with the rear house of No. 288 West Thirty-second-street, owned by Mr. FITZPATRICK. The building was damaged to the extent of $300; insured for $2,000 in the Broadway Insurance Company. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.

The dwelling of Mr. R. M. TAYLOR, No. 329 Broome-street, took fire shortly before 10 o'clock last evening in consequence of the register of a portable furnace having been set too near the woodwork of the basement, and before the flames could be extinguished damage to the extent of about $500 was done to the furniture. Insured for $1,500 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The building forms a part of the Moore estate. It will require an expenditure of about $150 for repairs.

The New Seventh Regiment Gymnasium—Opening Ceremonies.

The Seventh Regiment Gymnasium, recently established at No. 20 St. Mark's-place, under the supervision of Col. BRADY, was opened to the public on Thursday evening with appropriate ceremonies. There were some 500 invited guests present, including many ladies. The Seventh Regiment National Guard band was engaged, and assisted by its excellent music in rendering the evening enjoyable.

The main building, which was formerly one of the aristocratic residences in that neighborhood, is 26 feet front on St. Mark's-place, 82 feet deep, and of four stories. The premises have been thoroughly renovated and adapted to the purposes of the gymnasium. The basement is for a dressing room, and contains 300 dressing closets. A portion is also devoted to bath-rooms, wash-rooms and water closets. On the first floor is a large parlor, or sitting room, with a billiard room 32 feet square in the rear. The second story is divided into a large front room, with a private office and dressing closets. The back room is devoted to sparring. The third floor is for fencing, and contains every convenience. The entire house is handsomely carpeted, provided with mirrors, and other requirements of comfort. The gymnasium proper is a building 30 feet high and built on two lots, each 26 feet front; one of the lots is 106 and the other 75 feet deep. There are 16 pulley weights; parallel bars, each 45 feet long in one piece. The ladders, peg-pole, spring-board, inclined pole, cross-bars, &c., are all of yellow pine of the best materials. There is a running track 52 by 75 feet on the ground, which is packed with clay and covered with tan. The whole place is perfectly ventilated, and lighted both by day and night. The work was done by BLACKSTONE & RYERSON.

The evening was spent in various gymnastic exercises by the more experienced, which elicited much applause. The institution commences its career under the most favorable auspices.

Fair for the Benefit of the House of Mercy.

During next week the benevolent will have an admirable opportunity of indulging their inclinations to do good; for, from Monday until Saturday a Fair for the benefit of the Protestant House of Mercy will be open at No. 783 Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The directors of this institution have aimed to make it a home for both friendless and fallen girls, rather than an asylum for the reclamation of vicious adults, and since its incorporation in 1855 it has accomplished a noble work. Within its walls 187 girls and women have found refuge, and of this number 63 are believed to be doing well. Twenty were confirmed drunkards when they were received; six have died, and nine are married. The Provisional Bishop of the diocese has visited the House officially three times, and has confirmed in all 25, who have taken upon themselves the vows of the Church. These results have not been achieved without great sacrifice, and much credit is due Mrs. RICHMOND for the untiring energy which she has displayed in advancing this enterprise, the interests of which she has had so much at heart. Besides the $6,000 balance due on the mortgage, the institution is in debt to Mrs. RICHARDSON to the amount of $4,370. Next week much may be done to reduce these incumbrances. Shall the institution be allowed to labor under them longer?

Police Reports.

SPECULATING IN SEWING MACHINES.

A few days ago two young men called at the house of Mrs. Marcella Hunter, No. 410 Sixth-avenue, and offered to sell her a new Grover & Baker sewing machine for $20, representing that they had taken it for debt, and were thus enabled to sell it at so low a price. Mrs. Hunter determined to purchase it, and to accommodate her the young men offered to let her have it for $5 cash, and the balance in two days. The bargain closed, Mrs. Hunter showed her acquisition to her friends, one of whom, having heard of the circumstances under which she had procured it, told her it must have been stolen. She therefore called at Grover & Baker's store and inquired about the matter, and an investigation showed that she had bought a machine which had been stolen from the store a few days before. Measures were therefore adopted for the arrest of the young men should they apply to Mrs. Hunter for the balance of the money, and on Thursday John Sharkey, one of the individuals in question, having presented himself with that object, he was arrested. Subsequently Officer Colfax arrested his confederate, a man named James Fitzsimmons, and both prisoners were committed by Justice CONNOLLY for trial. It is believed that the accused are in league with one of the employes in the store, and that a clue has now been obtained to the recent theft of several machines. The prisoner Fitzsimmons, yesterday afternoon, escaped from the cell in which he had been confined at the Jefferson Market Prison, and as his escape is attributed to negligence on the part of one of the keepers, Justice CONNOLLY will probably investigate the matter.

QUARREL BETWEEN GAMBLERS—A BROKEN HEAD.

Two young men named James Farley and John Murray got together on Thursday night at a drinking-place in Tenth-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, and played cards for small stakes. They occupied themselves in that way during several hours, but at last quarreled with reference to the game, Farley having charged Murray with cheating. This was denied, but Farley would not listen to any explanations and he ran into the street, where, having obtained a paving-stone, he hurled it at Murray's head. The blow rendered him insensible, and an alarm having been raised Officer Allaire, of the Eighteenth Ward, repaired to the place and took the assailant into custody, and yesterday he was committed by Justice CONNOLLY. Murray's injuries are of a dangerous character, and he is now confined at his residence No. 174 East Twenty-fourth-street.

EKING OUT HIS SALARY.

For a long time past, Messrs. Adler & Co., merchants at No. 338 Broadway, have lost considerably by the peculations of Lazarus Stearne, a young German, employed as porter in their store. As soon as the evidence against the young man seemed strong enough to warrant his apprehension, Officers Mason and Lawson, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, were called to take him into custody. This having been done, he made a full confession of his dishonesty, stating that he had scarcely ever left the store without taking with him a piece of goods concealed beneath his coat, for which he found a market at pawnshops and other places. The aggregate value of the property thus stolen is said to be $500, and $300 worth of it has since been recovered. A woman named Barbaretta Helledecker, of No. 33 City Hall-place, was arrested for receiving stolen goods from Stearne, and both the prisoners were held for trial by Justice KELLY.

THEFT BY AN EXPRESS MESSENGER.

A package containing $100 was forwarded on the 15th ult., through the United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway, to the mercantile firm of J. Terbell & Co., Barclay-street, and a young man named William Sargent, who for a long time past had been employed as a messenger by the Company, was intrusted with the delivery of the money. Instead of doing so he wrote the name of the merchants to the receipt which is demanded by the Express Company, pocketed the cash himself, and returned the forged document to his employers. The fraud was subsequently discovered, and Sargent, having been arrested, admitted his guilt. Justice KELLY committed him for examination.

STEALING FROM A FELLOW-CRAFTSMAN.

A carpenter named Wm. Bennett, residing at No. 146 West Thirty-eighth-street, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a box of carpenters' tools from Isaac Sheppard, also a carpenter, residing at No. 271 West Thirty-fourth-street. The theft was perpetrated about three weeks ago at a house in course of construction in Thirty-fourth-street, where both men were employed. The prisoner was arrested by officer Irving, of the Twentieth Ward, who found some of the tools at his house, and another portion at various pawn shops where they had been pledged. Having confessed his delinquency the accused was held for trial.

OPENING AN OYSTER SALOON.

Wesley Kimball, a stage driver, was arrested by Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Ward, charged with having broken open the oyster saloon of John J. Requa, No. 440 Seventh-avenue, where he regaled himself to his heart's content, and afterwards carried away cigars, liquors and money to the aggregate amount of $100. The accused had been heard to threaten that he would break open the place as soon as he wanted to, and this fact led to his apprehension. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for trial in spite of his protestations of innocence.

AN ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER.

A man named Jack Fisher, said to be a professional shoplifter, was arrested yesterday by Officer Quackenbush, of the Third Ward, on a charge of having stolen $160 worth of silks and merinoes from the stores Nos. 90 and 91 Chambers-street. He was taken before Justice KELLY, who temporarily committed him, pending the preparation of the necessary affidavits in the case.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REPUBLICAN REJOICINGS.—The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward held a public meeting in their Wigwam on Thursday evening to manifest their satisfaction at the result of the election. Speeches were made by J. N. STEARNS, C. POORY, J. MCDIARMID, J. P. HALLETT, S. W. BAILEY and others. A salute of 33 guns was fired by Capt. TAFT. The Republicans of this Ward claim for it the title of the Banner Ward of the County. In 1856, out of a vote of 600, FREMONT had 215; while in 1860, with a vote of 1,254, LINCOLN has 683 votes to 571 for Fusion. The local Republican candidates received a much larger majority. One hundred guns were fired in this city on Thursday evening in honor of the recent victory.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Mrs. MARY GRAHAM, residing in Atlantic-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer CREAN, of the Third District Police, on a charge of having obtained about $100 from GUISEPPI CASTELLI, who keeps a store on the same street, under fraudulent representations. The accused, it is alleged, in July last sold complainant fifteen victorines, which had been given her to make up by MARK KING, of New-York. KING recently claimed the property and it was returned to him. CASTELLI is now anxious to punish the woman who defrauded him. The case will be examined to-day.

A CASE FOR SCANDAL.—SARAH ANN MCDONALD, *alias* Mrs. BURROUGHS, was arrested yesterday on a charge of sending threatening letters to Mr. F. BROUGH, the actor, who resides in Adams-street. The accused, who is rather an intelligent appearing woman, stated, upon being brought before Justice BLACHLEY yesterday, that she had strong claims upon the complainant, but instead of aiding her in her hour of need, he spurned her from his door. The case will be examined on Monday.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY, E. D.—During the month of October 336 patients were treated at this Institution—males, 103; females, 233. Of these, 149 were natives of the United States, 163 of Ireland, 9 of England, 13 of Germany; 18 were under one year of age, 49 under 5, 58 from 5 to 10, 106 from 10 to 30. They were treated for the following diseases: Injuries, 20; Nervous, 24; Skin, 38; Head, 7; Abdomen, 82; Eye and Ear, 18; Fever, 8; Head, Lungs and Throat, 54; Minor Surgery, 65; Rheumatism, 7; Urinary, 2; Abscess, 3; Vaccinated, 131.

PHILADELPHIA BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Three Philadelphians, alleged to be professional burglars, named GEO. WILSON, R. ROBERTSON and CHAS. RILEY were arrested at No. 41½ Fulton-street by Officers CROFT and FOX, of the Second Precinct, yesterday, on a charge of robbing the Knickerbocker House on the same street, Wednesday night last. A portion of the stolen property was found in their possession, and they were committed to answer.

NEW CHURCH.—Ground will be broken, on Monday next, for the erection of a new church for the Park Presbyterian Church, over which Rev. T. L. CUYLER officiates as pastor. The new building will be about the same size, and similar in construction, as the Plymouth Church.

ILLEGAL VOTERS DISCHARGED.—Two of the illegal voters arrested in this city, on Tuesday last, were brought before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday morning, and discharged, upon examination it appearing that their voting in a wrong District was more the result of ignorance than with a wrong intent.

ROBBERY.—The house of FRED. EIFERT, No 64 Grand-street, was entered Thursday afternoon by thieves, who carried away property valued at $50.

New-Jersey.

FIRE—TWO HORSES BURNED.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a temporary stable in Gregory-street, near Washington-alley, Jersey City, owned by CHARLES NEWAY. The Fire Department were soon at work, but owing to the inflammable material, the stable, together with two horses, harness, &c., were destroyed. One of the horses was owned by LEWIS REIN, whose loss is $200; the other belonged to Mr. NEWAY, whose loss, including the horse and stable was about $175. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

THE MURDER OF AN INFANT.—The inquest on the body of an infant found on Thursday in the cove, rear of Mr. OAKLEY'S stable in Hoboken, was concluded before Coroner BOHNSTEDT last evening. The only evidence was that of Dr. ELDER, who made a *post-mortem* examination, and found air in the lungs, showing that the child had lived. The Jury found a verdict that they believed the infant came to its death by suffocation, by being thrown into the water by some person to them unknown.

CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner MORRIS, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an infant, 2 years of age, son of Mrs. MCMULLEN, which fell into a tub of scalding water during the temporary absence of the mother, and died a few hours afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Free Academy Base Ball.

A match was played yesterday afternoon at Hamilton-square, between the First and Sixth Sections of the Introductory Class, Free Academy. The following is the score:

FIRST SECTION.	Outs.	Runs.	SIXTH SECTION.	Outs.	Runs
Cargill, c.	0	3	Sturgis, r. f.	2	1
Blakeman, l. f.	3	0	Wisner, c. f.	3	0
Craigin, 2d b.	1	1	Thorne, p.	2	1
Alten, 3d b.	2	0	Webb, l. f.	0	3
Newel, p.	3	0	Van Cott, s. s.	3	0
Cameron, c. f.	1	0	Van Dyke, c.	0	3
Barhydt, s. s.	2	0	Winter, 3d b.	3	0
Caswell, r. f.	2	0	Tate, 1st b.	1	2
Conover, 1st b.	1	1	Weeks, 2d b.	0	3
Total		5	Total		13

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	Total.
First Section	1	2	0	0	2—	5
Sixth Section	0	4	3	2	4—	13

UMPIRE—J. Bonestill, of the Uncas B. B. C.

SCORERS—For the First Section, C. Clark, of the Decatur; for the Sixth Section, E. L. Suffern, of the Columbia.

The batting of Van Dyke, Webb, Weeks, Cargill, and Newel, was decidedly good, while the catching of Tate, b. f. r., and Thorne, was very fine. The ball was awarded to Weeks, for his fine playing.

The Walton Murder.

NOTE FROM C. M. JEFFERDS—HE DEMANDS A SPEEDY TRIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Suffering as I am from a close and rigorous imprisonment, I crave permission, through your columns, to express my just indignation at the course heretofore and at present pursued in my case, and will make no complaint but of facts that are patent and easy of corroboration.

When the breath of suspicion first tarnished my good name in the matter of the dreadful murders of Messrs. WALTON and MATTHEWS, I acted as an innocent man, and *only* as an innocent and honorable man *would* do, in rendering myself to custody without an hour's needless delay; nay, I sought the magistrate wherever he was likely to be found, and after an unsuccessful search, voluntarily returned the ensuing day and gave myself up. Was it wise to do so? Perhaps not; for I trusted my personal liberty, and perhaps my life, to those public servants who are sworn faithfully to uphold the laws of our State, and to execute them without fear or prejudice or favor; and in the confident hope and anticipation that, like any other person accused of crime, by virtue of the Constitution, laws and statutes of my country, I should have a speedy and impartial trial; and placing my dependence in that Being who judges the innocent and the guilty, I should enjoy, as a certain issue, a complete and honorable discharge. But what has been the case? Brought before a notoriously-packed Coroner's jury; outside and illegal testimony copiously offered and greedily accepted, so long as considered adverse to my protestations of innocence; other testimony and other witnesses, because tending towards my exculpation, artfully or rudely rejected; facts perverted, surmises made, and a free rein given to my *prosecutor's* fancy, until I was placed under bars and bolts in this loathsome prison to await my trial on two charges of willful murder. Instead of the speedy trial for which I gave up my liberty, every possible artifice and delay have been practiced by certain emasculated legal quibblers to defraud me of my rightful inheritance—Justice. My trial has been put off, and put off, and the noble efforts of my counsel have been scornfully overruled. Why? Because the District-Attorney has not dared to bring me to trial before the general elections, but, for sordid and political motives, panders to that morbid public sentiment, manifest in base minds, which prefers to consider a *prisoner* as *guilty* than hail a *citizen* as *innocent*.

Again, by what right does the District-Attorney defer my trial until a new law be passed, to bear upon my case? Have I made myself amenable under the present law? It is by such law that I should be condemned or acquitted. But no; his object is to subject me to a close, rigorous, and unjust imprisonment—for he well knows, in his heart of hearts, that no *honest* man would, on his oath, pronounce against me a verdict of guilty. Have prisoners rights? They have rights; but if infringed upon and outraged by these officers whose sworn duty *and privilege* it is to secure their just observance, to whom shall we look for redress?

In thanking you for your courtesy in giving insertion to this letter, I would add that my only and earnest desire is to have a speedy and impartial trial by my fellow-men; the result I fearlessly await, anxious only for the arrival of that auspicious moment when I can again mingle with my friends, free from all stain or reproach that the imputation of a terrible crime may have cast upon me.

CHARLES M. JEFFERDS.

CITY PRISON, Centre-street, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860